The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Fabricated Russian Note Concerning Ireland.

Victory of the Russian Troops in Bokhara.

The Corner-stone of an American Protestant Church Laid in Paris.

RUSSIA.

The Fabricated Note Concerning Ireland—Russian Successes in Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, July 14—Evening.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* alludes to the Russian note in regard to Ireland, which was published last week in the English papers, and pronounces it a sheer fabrication.

Dispatches from Bokhara have been received, which report the Russian troops had stormed the intrenched camp of the Kahn of Bokhara, and obtained a great victory.

FRANCE.

Laying the Corner-Stone of an American Protestant Church in Paris.

PARIS, Sunday, July 14.

The corner-stone of a new Protestant Church for the accommodation of the American residents and visitors in this capital was laid yesterday in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. At the conclusion of the ceremony the United States Consul at Paris, JOHN G. NICOLAY, Esq., gave a dinner, at which all the principal American citizens now here, and several eminent European friends of the United States, were present. In the evening there was a tasteful display of fireworks in honor of the occasion.

AUSTRIA.

Measures for the Recovery of Maximilian's Remains.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 13.

The Imperial Government of Austria has dispatched Admiral TEGETOFF, of the navy, to Mexico for the body of the late Archduke MAXIMILIAN. The Admiral goes by way of New-York.

FRANCE.

The French Government Sends a Strong Fleet to Vera Cruz.

PARIS, Saturday, July 13.

Since the capture of the City of Mexico by the Liberal forces nothing has been heard by the Imperial Government of M. ALFONSE DANO, the French Minister in that City.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has announced his intention of sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to release M. DANO, should he have been made a prisoner and to resent any indignity offered him by the Juarez Government.

ITALY.

The Garibaldians Menacing Viterbo.

FLORENCE, Saturday, July 12.

Advices have been received here from Rome to the effect that the Garibaldians are menacing the City of Viterbo.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 14—Evening.

United States bonds were quoted to-day at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Sultan's Visit—Effect of the News of Maximilian's Death—The Breakfast to Mr. Garrison—Curious Change in English Opinion—The Trades Union Troubles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

We have the routine of London life and the London season, but there is something wanting. London is suffering a sort of collapse. It is outshown or overshadowed by Paris. Whatever is done here, Paris goes so far beyond us that we are subject to the most mortifying comparisons. While a stream of gold is pouring into the French capital from all parts of the world, the trade of London is dull. Houses cannot be let, lodgings are empty, small tradesmen complain. They blame the Queen. London wants a court as the centre of its aristocracy; it has none. A young girl, the wife of a German Prince, represents Her Majesty. The Prince of Wales has gone to Paris. The Viceroy of Egypt, who has entertained the English Princes magnificently, was expected here yesterday, but has postponed his visit, and may come to-morrow, or wait and accompany the Sultan. When he comes, they propose to send him to a petty hotel in Brook-street. The Queen has invited him to visit her at Windsor, but that is not London, and the Viceroy is naturally curious to see the great capital of the British Empire. So there is plenty of growling about it, and the English Government is contrasted with the French.

The naval preparations to receive and entertain the Sultan are on an immense scale. At Toulon he was welcomed to France by the salutes of a fortress of 800 guns and eight iron-clads. It was a thunderous reception. At every step of his progress there was displayed the same magnificence. The reception in Paris last Sunday exceeded even that of the Czar ALEXANDER. Here, the naval display, off the Isle of Wight, will be on the grandest scale, including all the fine old useless three-deckers, as well as the iron-clads, and the Channel covered with pleasure yachts and steamers; but in London, I can promise the Commander of the Faithful only a great crowd of people, into which no man will dare to wear his watch or carry his pocket-book.

The news telegraphed to Europe of the execution of MAXIMILIAN has made a very deep and very painful sensation over the whole Continent of Europe. It is doubted, but it is also feared that it is true. It falls like a black shadow over the pomps and splendors of Paris. The Emperor and Empress of Austria had arranged to visit the Emperor and Empress of France more like relatives and friends than ordinary visitors. They could scarcely have a more royal welcome than those given to Czar and Sultan, but it was intended that their reception should have been one of a more intimate and personal character. France is strongly drawn to Austria at this time, and Austria relies upon the friendship of France; but if this terrible news is true, how can the Emperor of Austria ever come to Paris? The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says: "The ghost of the murdered MAXIMILIAN will ever stand by the side of the imperial throne." The excitement in Paris is represented by English correspondents as very strong. And it takes a singular course. It is not the Emperor who is blamed for leaving Mexico, and abandoning MAXIMILIAN to his fate, but the American Government, that obliged him to do so. Then, it is said, America might have saved him if she had really wished it. When one earnest word would have saved his life she has allowed him to perish. Why? A reason must be found, and they have discovered that Russian influence is at the bottom of it all; Russia, for her own purposes in the East, wishing to embroil France with America. I need scarcely say that there is a surging up of other bitter memories. Little is said at this time of the defunct Confederacy; but the death of MAXIMILIAN reminds its over-enthusiastic advocates that there was a time when England might have joined with France to secure at once independence to the South and an empire in Mexico. There is more than one Banquo's ghost at the Paris feasts. There is a ghost of crushed Poland, of dismembered Denmark, of Hanover trampled under foot, of plundered Frankfort, of defeated Austria, beside the ghosts that are peering through the gloom across the Atlantic.

It will be said that when France could not stay it was madness for MAXIMILIAN to remain; that France cannot be held responsible for the results of MAXIMILIAN's rashness. But it still remains true that MAXIMILIAN went to Mexico against the remonstrances of his family, on the guarantee of French protection—a protection which France withdrew at the demand of the United States. Should it prove to be true that MAXIMILIAN has been executed, the feeling all over Europe will be very sad and bitter, wherever the blame may fall. If Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT had only stayed in Mexico all this trouble would have been avoided.

The breakfast to WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, on Saturday, at St. James' Hall, was attended by several hundred persons, besides the spectators in the gallery. Speeches were made by Mr. MILL, Mr. BRIGHT, "Historicus," Earl RUSSELL, and a very long one, of course, by Mr. GARRISON himself. Earl RUSSELL sublimely confessed that Mr. ADAMS had convinced him that he was mistaken in his first impressions about the war in America. There was much rejoicing and congratulation over a great work accomplished. It is but natural that Mr. GARRISON should wear the wreathes of victory after his long, hard fight. I saw him once, in the midst of a Boston mob of five thousand furious anti-abolitionists, who, but for the pluck of the Mayor, would have hanged him on the great elm on the Common. The rope was round his neck, and the wealth and intelligence of Boston was howling around him. The mayor, THEODORE LYMAN, jr., first by a strong fight, and then by an adroit manœuvre, got Mr. GARRISON safely lodged in Leverett-street Jail, whence, for better safety he was sent into the country, till Boston could have time to simmer down. I wonder how many of those who were that day shouted "hang him," have since been crying "Hosanna!" In England the change is the other way. Thirty years ago all England was abolitionist—now, great numbers, if not a majority, are very doubtful about it. They believe abolition ruined the British West Indies, and they fear or hope that it will also be the ruin of America.

The Trades Union developments grow more and more astounding. Yesterday a man came upon the stand at Sheffield and confessed that he threw a can of powder into the room of a fellow workman, which exploded, set the house and the clothes of the family on fire, burning one woman to death, and grievously wounding another. For this job the man was paid $30, and was very angry because they would not give him five more. He and those who hired him allowed an innocent man to be tried for this murder, and would have allowed him to be hanged, they admitted, if he had been found guilty.

Among the witnesses examined before the Commission, has been Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, an iron man from New-Jersey, who told them how strikes were managed by the miners and puddlers in America, and rather astonished the Commission, even after the Sheffield revelations, by telling them that an attempt to employ outsiders in a strike at Pittsburgh had resulted in finding three or four of them in the street, murdered.

At a meeting last night the London Unions passed some very strong resolutions, condemning the Sheffield outrages, but their effect was rather marred by a speech of Professor BEASLEY, who compared the Sheffield murderers to Gov. EYRE, who he said had murdered hundreds of workmen and could not be punished because the middle classes and aristocracy had supported him. Then Mr. BEALES, who hopes soon to get into Parliament, made a long speech on the connection of the trade Societies with politics. I have not felt it my duty to go into the details of English railway mismanagements, difficulties and bankruptcies. Two of the great English lines are in Chancery and several more in serious difficulties. The firm of PETO, BETTS & CRAMPTON, contractors of the London, Chatham and Dover line, claimed some time since that the line owed them a balance of over half a million sterling. The Company has now put in a claim against the firm of six and a half millions sterling—a difference in accounts of some thirty-five millions of dollars! It is proposed therefore, that the house of PETO & Co. should go into bankruptcy, that the accounts, and this little discrepancy in book-keeping, may be properly settled. The London, Chatham and Dover is run by the Court of Chancery, and run so fast and well that one can hardly believe that Court was ever slow or uncertain. And if the Court of Chancery runs this railway so well, why should it not take the Great Western, Brighton, and all the roads in Great Britain and Ireland, and save all the troubles of the Boards of Directors? What it must come to at last is this: The Post-office must take the telegraph lines as a part of its machinery, and give us cheap messages all over the world—across the Atlantic included. Then there must be a Government Railway Board or Bureau, with a responsible minister, controlling the entire traffic of the country, and turning the profits, if any, and perhaps, the less the better, into the National Treasury. Cheap postage, cheap telegraph, cheap instruction, and cheap locomotion are conditions of national progress and prosperity. If there is any truth at all in the stories we sometimes hear or read of New York morals, here is a fact which I commend to the "powers that be," provided there are any. Some time ago Parliament, in as quiet a way as possible, passed a bill, placing a certain class of females in the naval and military stations under police regulations, similar to those which exist in most continental countries. The effect has been so good upon the Army, Navy, and the women themselves, that one of the London vestries has just petitioned Parliament to extend to it similar regulations, and there is little doubt that they will soon be adopted over the whole kingdom. That we should check, regulate and ameliorate what we cannot abolish seems but the plainest dictate of prudence and common sense. The Government has saved the health and lives of soldiers and sailors, and thereby lessened the burdens of the people. It has also been able to bring numbers of unfortunate women under good influences. There is no reason why so beneficial a work should not be extended here, and carried out wherever it is needed.

At the distribution of prizes by the Emperor on Monday, at the Palais d'Industrie, a spectacle of which you will have an account from your happy Paris correspondents, the most coveted honors were the decorations—those bits of red ribbon worn in the button-hole. A gold medal may be glazed and framed, and hung up in one's shop or drawing-room; but it cannot be hung upon the breast and worn in the street, or to a ball or evening party, while a decoration is worn everywhere and is always a mark of distinction. One after another, the happy exhibitors to whom decorations were awarded, went up and received them from the hands of the Emperor, and then back to receive embraces and congratulations. But not one Englishman received a decoration. The Emperor was willing to give them; but England being a free country—and, as many Englishmen think, the only free country in Europe—no Englishman is allowed to wear a foreign decoration without the express permission of his own Government, which is scarcely ever given. The Government was consulted on this occasion, but it declined to break the rule, and Englishmen must continue to wear rosebuds in their button-holes, and forego the red ribbons.

The papers relating to the *Alabama* claims, and those of British subjects against the American Government, are soon to be laid before Parliament. Lord STANLEY says he is unable to say on which side there are the largest claims, as some of those on the English side have not yet been presented, and some may be found untenable. It is hoped, however, that the balance will be tolerably even, so that each Government can satisfy the claimants against the other, and open a new account. If this is a correct view of the case, those who hope to get British Columbia as an offset for the *Alabama* claims will be disappointed. But there is no need of being in a hurry. The longer such things are allowed to rest the less urgent they look. The next best thing to paying a debt is to get an extension. Then, if you get a claim, you lose something of perhaps much greater value—a grievance. I can imagine that the settlement of the *Alabama* claims by the British Government would be so serious a deprivation to political writers and speakers that the few millions in cash or territory would be a very unsatisfactory compensation.

And what would be the possible use of pens, ink, paper, or speech itself, in a world where there was no cause of complaint?

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

The Great Ecclesiastical Demonstration—The Magnificent Decorations of St. Peter's—Feeling in Rome Toward the Pope.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, June 28, 1867.

Tens of thousands have come to Rome to see the blossoming of this century-flower, and already its leaves have begun to unfold. For its art, Rome is the first city of the world, and by comparison all other cities are provincial. Mistakes in art are made here as well as elsewhere, and examples of bad taste are exhibited, and the decorations which have been put up in St. Peter's have been criticised; but where else could anything of the kind on such a scale of grandeur be attempted or thought of? More than five hundred thousand francs, we are told, were allotted to put St. Peter's in festive trim—a sum sufficient to construct a large church; and yet when one reflects upon the enormous surface covered, and the richness of the material used, surprise is felt that such a sum is sufficient to pay for it all. The church authorities have evidently made their supreme effort, and have succeeded in producing a scenic effect which has probably never been surpassed. St. Peter's is certainly in masquerade, but it is the masquerade of a stately queen, wearing her robes of gold-cloth and crimson, and blazing with jewels. All Roman Catholic pomps have more or less of a theatrical character, but there is in the world but one St. Peter's, and whether church or theatre, no other can be compared with it.

As you move up the nave of the vast Basilica your eye is met by a general effect of color which in point of richness is all that could be asked for. The ground is one of crimson silk and gold tissue, and while the architecture of the building in this part is covered, the purpose is that the added ornaments shall conform to it, and not destroy any of its lines. Wreaths of flowers follow the line of the entablature quite around the church. Of course at such a great height, to have a proper effect, their size must be gigantic; so the roses are nearly as large as sunflowers, and the others in proportion. Banners of immense size, painted to illustrate passages in the lives of the martyrs to be canonized, are hung in the great arches leading to the dozen chapels at the sides of the nave. Without knowledge as to the precise number, it would be safe to say that well toward a thousand chandeliers of crystal and metal are hanging from the roof. They are arranged so as to follow the curve of the arches, and without obstructing the view, to heighten as much as possible the architectural and scenic effect. These chandeliers are said to be all new, and made in Belgium for this occasion. The innumerable prisms, even by daylight, produce a most brilliant effect, and the whole reminds one of a forest as it is sometimes seen hung with icy stalactites. Beside these, the entablatures and all the blank spaces are wainscoted with tapers, and up in the dome, and wherever a candle can be stuck every nook is filled.

In front of the piers which support the cupola rise eight enormous candelabra. They are truly monumental, and perhaps the largest ever built, although we do not know what the ancient Romans may have done. Each of these bears aloft five hundred or a thousand candles, of the size of those commonly used on the altar. But by far the most splendid ornament in the church is the Papal arms, in crystal, suspended from the centre of the roof. It is of great size, and most ingeniously wrought of prisms; and, short of a pyrotechnic display, nothing can be seen of more dazzling brilliancy. At the head of the Tribune there is emblazoned on a large scale a device which it is difficult to make out, but it must be intended to represent the light of the world, the mystery of the trinity or the glory of the Almighty, neither of which will be accepted as conveying any very definite idea.

Tribunes of sufficient capacity to accommodate several thousand spectators rise on either side of the high altar, half filling the arms of the cross. Other smaller tribunes, in which princely visitors or other favored spectators are to sit, are perched about among the projecting masses of architecture. Several choirs of a hundred voices each are to be placed in different parts of the building, one of them high up in the dome to represent the hymnings of the celestial company. Nothing is left undone to heighten the effect on this extraordinary occasion. The senses are appealed to with unusual power. Music, lights, color, the gorgeous vestments of the high priests of the church from every land, and in unparalleled numbers, and the theatre for this display the grandest building ever yet raised by man's hands, all is calculated to make, I do not say a moral, but a material impression upon the spectators not soon to pass away.

The great Basilica of *Santo Paulo fuori delle Mura*, after St. Peter's, the largest church in Rome, is also to be the scene of interesting ceremonies. The reconstruction of this church, which has been going on for forty years, is pretty nearly completed. That work of great magnitude which has been so long in progress, a complete series of likenesses of the Popes in mosaic, is brought nearly to a close, and is probably the greatest art undertaking of the kind of which there is any record. These mosaics are of circular form, about six feet in diameter, and the number is not less than two hundred and fifty. They fill the entablature through its entire length, and at the height at which they are placed their tints are blended into the softness of the finest paintings.

Preparations are making to illuminate St. Paul's with the same splendor as St. Peter's. As the eye wanders through the immense extent of this building, and sees the long lines of candelabra of golden bronze designed and manufactured for this occasion, and crystal chandeliers hanging from cornice and roof, in numbers which it would be wearisome to attempt to reckon, the imagination is carried to some scene of Eastern magnificence in Babylonian days. The brilliant incrustation of this building of polished granite and colored marbles, needed little to increase its splendor, and little or no display has been used, but light is to be depended upon to produce the wished-for effect. I have seen many ceremonies of the church in Italy during the past dozen years, but none in which there was attempted anything like the present display.

The Pope has made a new Cardinal the present week, a Spanish one to be sure, and the residence of the Minister of Spain, where he is lodged, has been by day and night the centre of festivities—music, lights and wide-open windows drawing to the square half the population of Rome. Last night the red hat was carried from the Vatican on a scarlet velvet cushion, accompanied by men bearing lights, and followed by a procession of empty court carriages. Poor Spain has fallen pretty low in her superstitions, and is fit to keep company with Mexico and Rome. There are about forty Spanish Bishops here, and the multitude of priests that nation has sent no man can number.

So the work goes on, favored with weather which is all that could be desired.

The sun shines out of a sky of wonderful clearness and you are scorched if exposed to its rays; but the atmosphere is not excessively hot. When the sun is high your shadow is cut as sharply on the pavement as the lines of a *Silhouette*, but move into the shade and you may be as cool as a melon under its large leaf, distilling for nourishment its own perspiration. The sea is only fifteen miles from Rome, and over the broad plain its breezes may sweep and be hindered by no obstacle from refreshing this closely-packed population. The nights, in fact, are agreeably cool, and on the height of *Trinita di Monti* one sleeps as comfortably as in the country. A shower comes on and the thunder peals with a violence hardly known further north. The reports of cholera and other maladies raging violently here have little or no foundation; but such exaggerations about Rome are common in the newspapers of the North of Italy, although what useful purpose is served by them it is difficult to see. There is not only exaggeration, but some pure lying as well.

Most of the Romans with whom I have conversed have nearly the same way of talking about the present situation. When the subject of Italy and the Pope is introduced, they begin by declaring themselves faithful subjects of His Holiness; but in the next breath, or before the conversation has gone far, they confess that both their interest and their wishes lead them to look forward to a union under the sceptre of a common sovereign. It is difficult for us to conceive how any, except those who are making merchandise out of the present order of things, could have any other wish; but there are a good many remaining yet who have not escaped the fear of the Pope's curse, in which they have been trained. The Holy Father goes about Rome on foot, as I have seen him within a few days, distributing his blessing from the ends of his fingers—a blessing which puts bread into no mouths, and satisfies no national aspirations, but upon which the people seem to set a high value. They will set less store by it as progress is made in more enlightened views of man's relation to his neighbor.

ANGELICO.

GEN. SANTA ANNA.

The Object of His Visit to Mexico—He Claimed to be Indorsed by the United States—Secretary Seward's Reasons for Declining to Interfere at Present for His Release.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

The following document has been furnished for publication:

[Memorandum.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.

On the 6th of July, instant, a paper was presented to the Secretary of State, which bears the signature of G. NAPHEGYI. Mr. NAPHEGYI describes himself as attorney-in-fact and confidential agent in the United States of Senor ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, and in that character invites the attention of this Department to certain transactions which recently occurred in the Gulf of Mexico, "by which," as Mr. NAPHEGYI says, "the said Senor SANTA ANNA has been prevented from complying with the expressed wishes of his fellow-citizens with regard to the political affairs of their common country, (meaning Mexico,) and by which almost immediately thereafter he was deprived of his personal liberty, and his life itself placed in jeopardy."

The paper, in the first place, implies a necessity for visiting some censure upon the Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, and upon Commander F. A. ROE, of the United States steamer *Tacony*, stationed at that port; and, in the second place, suggests proceedings against the Government of Mexico to procure the restoration of Senor SANTA ANNA, and his Secretary, Senor VIDAL Y. RIVAS, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Two distinct grievances seem to be complained of on behalf of Senor SANTA ANNA, one of which is represented to have been suffered about the 7th of June last, at the port of Vera Cruz, and the other about the 12th of the same month, at the port of Sisal, both of which places are in Mexico. I shall examine first the proceedings which are alleged to have taken place at Vera Cruz, and afterward the proceedings which are represented to have occurred at Sisal.

We are to ascertain the facts upon which the complaint is based from certain documents which accompany Mr. NAPHEGYI's communication, from official reports of the United States Consul and the naval commander at Vera Cruz, and from documents which have been submitted by the Minister of the Republic of Mexico, all of which papers were gathered into the Department in a somewhat hurried manner. The tenor of Mr. NAPHEGYI's papers in relation to the transaction at Vera Cruz is, that the *Virginia* is a United States mail steamship; that she sailed from New-York under command of Capt. DEAKEN, on the 22d of May last for Vera Cruz, having as passengers Senor SANTA ANNA; his Secretary, Senor VIDAL Y RIVAS; Mr. HAUS, Baron CASPAR VAN NOSTILZ; his interpreter, Mr. LOUIS LUDWITZ, and Mr. EDWATD GOTTLEIB, all of whom are described as belonging to the suite of Senor SANTA ANNA. It is complained that on the 6th of June Mr. SAULNIER, the United States Consul, went on board the *Virginia*, together with Her Britanic Majesty's Consul, Mr. MEDFORD, where they were introduced by Capt. DEAKEN to Senor SANTA ANNA; that a conversation was had by the Consuls with Senor SANTA ANNA upon the policy which was intended to be pursued by him while in Vera Cruz; that the American Consul professed to Senor SANTA ANNA his sincere support, saying that at first, not having known his views, the Consul was opposed to Senor SANTA ANNA being received there; but now, having heard them from the Senor in person, the Consul would do all in his power to favor them; that after an interview of three hours, the Consul left the steamer in the most friendly manner; that afterward, on the 7th of June, Commander F. A. ROE, of the United States steamer *Tacony*, and Commander MURRAY AINSLEY, of the British steamer *Jason*, boarded the *Virginia* from a launch which carried the United States and British flags; that Commander ROE asked and obtained an interview with Senor SANTA ANNA, and invited him to accompany the commander on board the *Tacony*; that Senor SANTA ANNA asked a reason; that the commander replied that he had no reason to give; that Senor SANTA ANNA must go with him, or the Consul would take Senor SANRA ANNA by force, at the same time calling the British sailors who were on board the *Virginia*; that Senor SANTA ANNA asked if he were a prisoner of war to the American and British men-of-war. Commander ROE replied he might consider it as he pleased; he must go willingly, or the commander would force him, and roughly laid his hand on the arm of Senor SANTA ANNA. When some one represented to Commander ROE that Senor SANTA ANNA was a cripple, and had only one leg, the Commander replied, in a profane and offensive manner, that he would take Senor SANTA ANNA if he had to break his other leg. That Senor SANTA ANNA then yielded to the persuasions of one of his suite, and went with Commander ROE on board the *Tacony*, and the Commander directed the *Virginia* to come along side the *Tacony* the next morning at 12 o'clock, at Sacrificios. That Senor VIDAL Y RIVAS, on learning these proceedings, visited the American Consul, who pretended entire ignorance of the transaction, and refusing to receive any protest, said that Senor SANTA ANNA, on the next day by 12 o'clock, would again be placed on board the *Virginia*. That on the next day, the 8th, Senor SANTA ANNA was sent on board the *Virginia* by a boat from the *Tacony*. That the *Virginia* then proceeded to sea, and was attended by a boat from the *Tacony* twenty miles, when her pilot was discharged, but not without a close personal search made by an officer of the *Tacony*, and Commander ROE thereupon directed Capt. DEAKEN to take Senor SANTA ANNA anywhere he pleased to go, not in Mexico.

The object and purpose of Señor SANTA ANNA in visiting Vera Cruz are represented by Mr. NAPHEGYI to have been peaceful and innocent, and in happy harmony with the policy of the United States in regard to Mexico. Mr. NAPHEGYI denounces the proceedings of the Consul and of Commander ROE as officious, and in violation of the law and comity of nations.

The tenor of the documents submitted by Mr. NAPHEGYI in regard to the occurrence at Sisal is, as follows: The *Virginia* having been left at sea, by Commander ROE, proceeded on her return voyage to New-York, and touched at Sisal on the 11th of June, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. That on the 12th of June, the Commander of the Liberal forces of Mexico at Sisal, went on board the *Virginia*, and said he had orders from Gen. PEREZA to take Senor SANTN ANNA on shore. The Captain of the *Virginia* refused to deliver him up, stating that he was a passenger in transite and a prisoner to the United States, and should be delivered at the City of New-York. Mexican gunboats surrounded the *Virginia*. The Commandant of the port then went on board one of these boats, when all of them anchored, and brought their guns to bear on the *Virginia*. Don LOUIS GOMEZ, commander of the Mexican Liberal fleet, then went on board the *Virginia*, and demanded the surrender of Senor SANTA ANNA, which the Captain of the *Virginia* again refused. Don GOMEZ then left the *Virginia*. Soon after this a boat, with twelve armed soldiers, commanded by MANUEL ROMERO, boarded the *Virginia*, three soldiers coming on board with that officer, when Senor SANTA ANNA, with Senor VIDAL Y RIVAS and Mr. VAN NOSTILZ, got into the boat and were taken on shore. That Senor SANTA ANNA and Senor VIDAL Y RIVAS were conveyed away as prisoners, and the other persons were released and sent back to the steamer *Virginia*, which afterward proceeded to New-York.

Mr. NAPHEGYI appeals to this Government for its interposition; among other reasons upon the distinct ground that creditors of Senor SANTA ANNA in the United States have large pecuniary interest in the safety of that person.

The Mexican Government has presented to the Government no complaint in relation to these transactions, either on behalf of Senor SANTA ANNA, his creditors, or otherwise. It would not be unreasonable to delay an examination of the proceedings until some complaint shall be presented by the Mexican Government, or by Senor SANTA ANNA personally, or by his creditors, or by some person shown to be specially authorized and empowered by him or them, to institute a complaint. This objection, however, will not be insisted upon, because, first, it is represented that Senor SANTA ANNA has been put under duress through improper proceedings of the United States Consul and naval commander; and because, secondly, it is quite well known in the country that Mr. NAPHEGYI had been, what he represented himself to be, an intimate and confidential friend or associate of Senor SANTA ANNA.

In order to a proper understanding of the case, it is well to remember that Mexico has been for several year, and at the time of these transactions still remained, a theatre of intestine civil war, aggravated by the most intollerable of all political evils, foreign armed intervention; that Senor SANTA ANNA came voluntarily to the United States, and took up his residence here some time in the year 1866; that on more than one occasion during that residence he made application to the President of the United States for confidence, sanction, material aid and assistance to enable him to carry on belligerent operations of some sort in Mexico; that during the civil war two parties have claimed sovereign power in Mexico—the first the Republican Government, of which Don BENITO JUAREZ is President; the second that of the late Prince MAXIMILIAN, who proclaimed and sustained himself by armed force and foreign intervention as Emperor of Mexico; that the United States have constantly disallowed the pretended Imperial Government of MAXIMILIAN, and constantly adhered to the Republican Government of Mexico, even to the extent of insisting upon the discontinuance of military intervention by the Emperor of the French; that when Senor SANTA ANNA applied to this Government for protection, aid or favors, inquiries were made by the United States, which resulted in declarations by the Republican Government of Mexico that Senor SANTA ANNA was an enemy of the Republic.

The Government of the United States, therefore, persistently refused to hold any correspondence or communication, personally or otherwise, with Senor SANTA ANNA or his agents, and has constantly enjoined upon its civil and military agents vigilant and energetic proceedings to prevent any unlawful expedition by Senor SANTA ANNA from the United States against Mexico. Such were Senor SANTA ANNA's relations to the Republic of Mexico and to the United States, when he, without the knowledge of either this Government or that of Mexico, or of any of their agents, left the United States on board the *Virginia* and presented himself at the harbor of Vera Cruz, at a moment when under the remonstrances of this Government the French intervention had been terminated; when the so-called Emperor MAXIMILIAN had been captured with an army and was held a prisoner at Queretaro, and the Republican Government of President JUAREZ had so far reduced the country to a condition of peace, that the military forces of Prince MAXIMILIAN occupied only the two towns of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and both these were closely besieged by the Republican military forces, with an expectation of their conquest and submission, which expectation, notwithstanding the attempted intervention of Senor SANTA ANNA, has since been fully realized.

Although the *Virginia* is a registered merchant vessel of the United States, and although she may obtain mails at the Post-office like other vessels, she is in no proper or just sense employed in the service of the Navy or the Post-office, or the Treasury, or any other Executive Department. She is entitled to the protection of the United States flag only when she is lawfully engaged in trade, and not when she becomes a belligerent against nations with whom the United States are at peace. The communication of Mr. NAPHEGYI gives no evidence that the *Virginia* was employed in the regular course of trade or passage, as a merchant vessel, but on the contrary, fully implies what distinctly appears from other sources, that the vessel was employed exclusively by Senor SANTA ANNA, and was under his absolute control, in a military, or at least, a political expedition of his own in violation of the laws of the United States.

It is not pretended that she had commercial ventures either at Vera Cruz or Sisal, or elsewhere. The papers which were submitted in behalf of Senor SANTA ANNA further represented that Senor SANTA ANNA was visited by the Captain of the Port, the Mayor of the City of Vera Cruz and another gentleman whose name is not given, all of whom belonged to the Maximilian or so-called Imperial Party, which was then in possession of the Castle of San Juan and the City of Vera Cruz. Later, she was visited by the Commissary of Prince MAXIMILIAN, Don DOMINGO BUREAU, and by Gen. TABODAA, the Commanding-General of Prince MAXIMILIAN's forces at Vera Cruz, and also the Captain of the Port, each with a military staff, who thereupon congratulated Senor SANTA ANNA upon his arrival, and invited him to go to the city to take command of the same. Soon afterward, Gen. PEREZ GOMEZ, Commander of the Castle of San Juan d' Ulloa, went on board the *Virginia*, and invited Senor SANTA ANNA to accompany him to that castle, and remain with him until proper arrangements could be made in the city for a grand reception. Senor SANTA ANNA accepted the invitation and repaired to the castle, where a military band played a march of welcome, and the whole garrison shouted "Viva el Gen. SANTA ANNA." Imposing popular demonstrations followed.

It is further stated that Senor SANTA ANNA remained in the castle a day and a half, during which time the city authorities were invited by the commanding general of MAXIMILIAN to visit the castle and dine with Senor SANTA ANNA. During the same time a meeting was convened by the so-called Imperial Commissioner in the palace of Vera Cruz to consider the manner of the reception of Senor SANTA ANNA, which meeting finally came to the conclusion to proclaim Senor SANTA ANNA to be Commander of the garrison of Vera Cruz.

It was then arranged that Senor SANTA ANNA should be escorted to the city of Vera Cruz on the 7th of June. One hundred and one guns were to be fired from the castle, and workmen had already begun to build arches and decorate the city. In conformity with these arrangements, Senor SANTA ANNA issued and published a manifesto to the citizens of Vera Cruz, which in effect was an open defiance of the Republican Government of Mexico.

These dispositions thus made by the so-called imperialist insurgents in the City of Vera Cruz in combination with the Senor SANTA ANNA, are understood to be what is meant by Mr. NAPHEGYI "as the expressed wishes of Senor SANTA ANNA's fellow citizens with regard to the political affairs of their common country."

The United States Consul at Vera Cruz gives his own account of the proceedings which took place at that port. In a dispatch of the 8th of June he reports that Senor SANTA ANNA came to Vera Cruz on the 3d of June, with his staff, on the *Virginia*, as passengers; that staff consisted of his father-in-law, Col. VIDAL-Y-RIVAS, two Prussian officers and an American interpreter; that Senor SANTA ANNA passed from the ship to the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, then in possession of the Imperialists, and remained there until the next day; that on the morning of the 5th Senor SANTA ANNA was taken from the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and placed on board the *Virginia*, after the force that was in the Castle had been changed; that on the 7th of June the commanders of the British frigate *Jason* and the United States frigate *Tacony* went alongside and on board the *Virginia* and took Senor SATA ANNA from the *Virginia* and placed him on board the *Tacony*, then off Sacrificios, with orders that the Captain of the *Virginia* should pass that island and receive Senor SANTA ANNA again on board the *Virginia* at that place; that the object of this proceeding on the part of the commanders was to avoid a conflict among the armed forces in the city, it being understood that it was the intention of a part of the garrison to make an attempt to have SANTA ANNA landed there that night.

On the 12th of June Mr. SAULNIER reported that the history of SANTA ANNA's reception was as follows: That he arrived on the 3d, on the steamship *Virginia*, from New-York; that he landed the same day in the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and remained there throughout the next day; that on the 5th, in the morning, he was sent back on board the *Virginia*. On the 6th the consul received an invitation from SANTA ANNA to visit him on board the *Virginia*, which invitation was accepted; that he entertained the consul for one hour, representing to him that, at the solicitation of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, he had come here with an agreement that he would be supported in men and money, and recognized in preference to President JUAREZ. The consul reported this interview to Commander ROE, of the United States ship *Tacony*. The consul adds that it was made known to him on the 7th of June, through a reliable source, that a serious effort would be made to have SANTA ANNA landed that night; that it was resolved by Commander ROE that Senor SANTA ANNA should be forthwith invited to pass the night on board the United States ship *Tacony*, which resolution was immediately acted upon.

The Consul further reports that on the 8th of June the *Virginia* left the harbor, passed by Sacrificios, received Senor SANTA ANNA on board that ship, and proceeded immediately after to sea.

The Consul at the same time transmitted to this department an account of the proceedings of a council of war of the Imperial insurgent military officers, which was held upon the proposals of Senor SANTA ANNA, at Vera Cruz, on the 3d of June, which report of proceedings is certified by those officers themselves. In that meeting the so-called Imperial Commissary said that the idea put forth by Gen. SANTA ANNA was to set up a republic in place of the empire; a republic distinct from, and in opposition to, the organized republic was implied. Gen. TABOADA, who commanded the forces of MAXIMILIAN at Vera Cruz, said that the arrival of Senor SANTA ANNA in that harbor, bringing with him the necessary means, foreign soldiers, and coming under American protection, as he (SANTA ANNA) stated, had aggravated the situation.

The question to be propounded was, whether the garrison would adhere to Gen. SANTA ANNA's proposals. Lieut.-Col. EDWARDO SOUDRIEZ said that as soon as Senor SANTA ANNA should land at the head of American soldiers, his command would be at an end. Don JURGE MURCIA, Lieutenant-Colonel, could not agree to Senor SANTA ANNA's bringing American soldiers there. Don EDWARD FIGARARO, Colonel of cavalry, stated that he highly esteemed Gen. SANTA ANNA, but rejected the idea that he should fight against the empire with soldiers brought from the United States. Don SANTIAGO CUIVAS said that Senor SANTA ANNA should not be allowed to enter the place, since he was backed by American soldiers, and sustained by the American Government; that Mexico had already suffered from foreign intervention, and it should be spared any more. Gen. MARIN, who commanded the naval division, was totally disgusted with Senor SANTA ANNA, but he would rather fall into his hands than into those of demagogues, although he distrusted his good faith on account of the protection given him by the American Government.

The Consul states the conversation he had with SANTA ANNA, as follows: That SANTA ANNA entertained him with a long discourse as to his plans, and said that after interviews with President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD, at their solicitation, he had come to Vera Cruz; that they had offered him men and money to sustain him; that MAXIMILIAN had offered to deliver the situation of the country to him, (SANTA ANNA) &c., &c.

The Consul further stated that he had an interview with the so-called Imperial Commissary. He had declared that SANTA ANNA should not land at Vera Cruz.

Commander ROE gives this account of the transaction: "On the 20th of May the United States and English Consuls came to Sacrificios, and reported to the English Captain and myself that the Imperial Commissary at Vera Cruz had submitted certain terms for the surrender of that place to Gen. BENAVIDES, commanding the Liberal forces, and that he (the Commissary) had requested the two Consuls to proceed to the Liberal camp to propose them. He, moreover, requested that the British Captain and myself should accompany them. On that day we accordingly visited Gen. BENAVIDES at his headquarters, and the propositions of the Imperial Commissary were in substance accepted. This was after the reception of the news of the fall of Queretaro and the capture of MAXIMILIAN. A truce of some three days was agreed upon, and hostilities suspended. At the end of this period, however, the (so-called) Imperial Commissary failed to meet Gen. BENAVIDES, and hostilities were once more resumed. * * * Affairs remained then, in this position, until the 1st of June, when, after repeated *solicitations* on the part of the Maximilian Commissary to the United States and British Consuls, those gentlemen again visited him. This time he declared that he would accept the propositions of Gen. BENAVIDES which the Consuls had brought back from him in writing. They were requested to visit Gen. BENAVIDES to notify him of the acceptance of his proffered terms, and of the desire of the Imperialist to surrender Vera Cruz, its castle and fortifications. * * * The Consuls left the English ship-of-war *Jason* on the morning of the 2d of June with full instructions to arrange for surrender." Well-grounded fears were then entertained of a general insurrection in the city, and of scenes of horror to follow it. The Consuls returned from Gen. BENAVIDES at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d of June, with a complete ratification of the original terms proposed by the Imperial Commissary. The two Consuls proceeded at once to Vera Cruz, there to report their success to the Commissary, and await developments. Gen. BENAVIDES suspended firing from his batteries. The so-called Imperial Commissary acceded at once to those terms, saying that he would require a little time to win over his officers to his wishes. It was at this juncture that the steamship *Virginia* arrived, bringing Senor SANTA ANNA. The Imperial Commissary informed the Consuls that SANTA ANNA declared that he brought letters from President JOHNSON and the United States Government, authorizing him to assume the charge of affairs in Mexico; that he also stated that a squadron of ships was ordered to sustain him, and troops were also on the way to Vera Cruz. A letter was received by Commander ROE from the shore, which stated that a revolutionary conflict was on the eve of breaking out in favor of and against Senor SANTA ANNA, who represented himself as an emissary of the United States Government, and appointed to supersede JUAREZ and all others, and take charge as Chief, in behalf of the United States.

It was under these circumstances, and upon the application of the United States Consul, that Commander ROE required Senor SANTA ANNA, with his interpreter and body servant, to go on board the *Tacony* for the night, and he was the next day put on board the *Virginia*, and so required to leave Vera Cruz.

Mr. NAPHEGYI denies that Senor SANTA ANNA pretended to have had the specific authority of the President of the United States for his proceedings at Vera Cruz. Commander ROE in his report states that Senor SANTA ANNA, when on board the *Tacony*, denied that he had publicly declared that he came in the name of President JOHNSON and the United States. This denial of course cannot be expected to outweigh the distinct statements of the United States Consul, the explanation of the policy of Senor SANTA ANNA given in the Imperialist council of war at Vera Cruz and other corroborating evidence.

Among certain papers which were found in the possession of Senor SANTA ANNA and his Secretary, is the report of a conversation which occurred between that person and Commander ROE on board the *Virginia*. In this report, made by Senor SANTA ANNA's interpreter, under his own direction, it appears that his denial was in these words: "It is not true that I said I was sent, for the Government at Washington could not employ me, nor would I obey the commands of a Government not my own. I heard that the American Consul prevaricated for the purpose of preventing me from landing, and I thought proper to satisfy him, and dispose him to a neutrality he ought to have observed. For that purpose I said to him, substantially, that my mission was one of entire peace, and that his President was not ignorant of my journey or of my intentions."

In the opinion of the President, Commander ROE has truly stated the character of the transaction which occurred in Vera Cruz in these words:

"The attitude, then, of SANTA ANNA was this: He was on board of an American ship under the flag of the United States, in a city besieged by the Government of Mexico, declaring and fomenting the civil war against that Government, with which the United States are in friendly relations, under an assumed authority from the United States, and while he claimed to be under the protection and shield of their flag, he prevented the act of the surrender of Vera Cruz, after the terms of that surrender had been agreed to and accepted by both parties; and this under the declaration that he was acting under the authority of the United States." In this view of the subject, this department not only does not disallow nor censure, but it approves the proceedings of the United States Consul, and of Commander ROE, at Vera Cruz.

I proceed to consider the transactions which occurred at Sisal. While Mr. NAPHEGYI gives no reason why the *Virginia* stopped at Sisal, he leaves us to infer that she was in fact returning directly to New-York. The suggestion that the United States should institute proceedings against Mexico to procure the restitution of Senor SANTA ANNA to his liberty within the jurisdiction of the United States is based upon the following assumptions, namely: That Commander ROE had, on behalf of the Government of the United States, captured Senor SANTA ANNA at Vera Cruz and placed him on board the *Virginia*, and held him there in custody as a prisoner of war, or at least under duress as an unwilling passenger; that the *Virginia* was thus constructively put into commission as a public vessel of the United States navy, and remained so while on her voyage to, and after her arrival at the port of Sisal, in Mexico; and that the vessel was violently boarded off the port of Sisal, when at the distance of more than one marine league from the coast of Mexico, that is to say, upon the high seas, and that her detention and the arrest of Senor SANTA ANNA were therefore acts of piracy. It is contended by Mr. NAPHEGYI that, at least, the *Virginia* was a merchant vessel, lawfully sailing and remaining at or near Sisal, under the flag of the United States; that Senor SANTA ANNA, being a passenger, was forcibly and violently taken from the *Virginia* and conveyed away by the agents of the Mexican Government.

There is not the least ground for the pretence that the *Virginia* was in naval commission, or that Senor SANTA ANNA was a prisoner of war to the United States at Sisal. The new allegation that the *Virginia* lay outside of Mexican jurisdiction at Sisal will be made a subject of careful inquiry.

Reserving that question for the present, I proceed to state the transaction at Sisal, as it appears from explanatory documents. As soon as the *Virginia* was left free from the convoy of the *Tacony* by Senor SANTA ANNA's choice, and under his own direction, she made her way not to New-York, but to the port of Sisal. Arriving there and coming to anchor on the 11th of June, Senor SANTA ANNA dispatched from the steamer *Virginia* to Gen. MARTEN PERAZA, Governor of Yucatan, at Merida, the capital of that State, a letter by the hands of a Mexican Colonel, HILARIO MENDEZ, in which letter Senor SANTA ANNA declared that Col. MENDEZ knew what had happened to him at Vera Cruz, and would tell the Governor all about it. Together with the same letter he transmitted written reports of those proceedings, containing an indignant complaint against Commander ROE. Senor SANTA ANNA proceeded to say in the same letter: "If I do not get back to Vera Cruz soon in a war steamer or merchant vessel, I shall remain some time in Havana; and whether I remain in that city or Vera Cruz, I shall be at your service."

With this letter SANTA ANNA also tansmitted a copy of a revolutionary address to the people of the State of Yucatan, which on his way to Vera Cruz he had sent ashore to be circutated there, and he now invited the Governor to give publicity to that paper. This proclamation, like the one issued at Vera Cruz, was hostile to and subversive of the Republican Government of Mexico. On the 11th of June Senor VIDAL, Secretary of SANTA ANNA, wrote on board of the *Virginia*, "in front of Sisal," a letter to Gen. TABOADO, before-named, of the Maximilian or so-called Imperial Army at Vera Cruz.

In this letter, Senor VIDAL said that the passengers who embarked in that vessel (which passengers are supposed to be disloyal Mexicans) had expressed to Senor SANTA ANNA the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, then in the possession of the Maximilian party, and that he himself, on quitting the wharf there, was grieved to see tears shed by old soldiers, assumed to be MAXIMILIAN's soldiers, annoyed at the flagrant disrespect shown to Senor SANTA ANNA. That the garrison, as well as the inhabitants of the city, must be in despair, is easy to understand by those who had witnessed the spontaneous manifestations of enthusiasm and sympathy. Senor VIDAL proceeded in the letter to say that while he reflected upon the decided intention of Gen. TABOADO and that of other friends whom Senor SANTA ANNA had in Vera Cruz, and while he reflected that the affairs of Mexico could have no other favorable solution than that which Senor SANTA ANNA had proposed to give, by means of himself as their leader, with the influence of his name and his gift of command, he (Senor VIDAL) was persuaded to write to Gen. TABOADO to ask him to tell Senor SANTA ANNA frankly, without the loss of a moment, if the situation at Vera Cruz could be commanded until SANTA ANNA's return; and if that could be done, whether Senor SANTA ANNA might expect better success in the realization of his undertaking. Senor VIDAL proceeded to say, that he thought it indispensable to remind Gen. TABOADO and his party that they ought not to permit the Maximilian military force to be delivered up to their enemies (meaning the Republican besieging forces,) bearing in mind that those enemies do not know how to pardon nor keep their promises; and that the besieged forces would surely be sacrificed as soon as they should be disarmed. That the safest way, in fact the only way, was that which had been pointed out to Gen. TABOADO by Senor SANTA ANNA. That it was Senor SANTA ANNA's intention to return to Vera Cruz without delay in a war steamer or merchant steamer is clear. He advised Gen. TABOADO to let this notice serve as a gentle hint to him in the management of affairs. Senor VIDAL proceeded further to ask why Senor SANTA ANNA was not assisted by Gen. TABOADO on the night of the 8th and the 9th, as he expected to have been.

Senor VIDAL wrote on the same 11th of June, on board the *Virginia*, at Sisal, a letter which was addressed to Charles RAYMAN, Spanish Consul in Vera Cruz, but which by its tenor seems to be intended for Gen. TABOADO. In this letter Senor VIDAL stated that it was the intention of Senor SANTA ANNA to proceed from Sisal to Havana, to see what kind of aid, direct or moral, the Captain-General of Cuba would furnish him. With this letter Senor VIDAL transmitted a card to be delivered to Gen. MANZANO, the Captain-General of Havana. Senor VIDAL proceeded to say that the chief object of his present writing was to ask the Spanish Consul to deliver an enclosed card to Gen. MANZANO, and request him to ascertain the dispositions of those who were capable of aiding him. If they were ready and could do any good, then Senor SANTA ANNA would soon return to the front of Vera Cruz. Senor VIDAL went on to say that all must have known that Senor SANTA ANNA's arrival at Vera Cruz was not only opportune and efficacious, but necessary and indispensable. He proceeded to say: "I may obtain permission for Senor SANTA ANNA to remain in Cuba for a month." If not he would be obliged to go back to St. Thomas. At all events, the Spanish Consul was to understand there that Senor SANTA ANNA was ready to save Vera Cruz, and raise the siege, by gaining BENEVIDES over to his party, "and thus prevent much bloodshed in the city, and then go to the aid of the brave men, (meaning the Maximilian Army,) who were struggling for their lives in the Capital of Mexico. Alas for Vera Cruz, woe to Mexico, if unfortunate Senor SANTA ANNA should not be understood." Senor VIDAL went on to say: "Our present fears are that the vessel we are expecting from the United States to Vera Cruz, not finding Senor SANTA ANNA's party there, might fall into the hands of some United States agents, and suffer all the indignities which that nation, the United States, is heaping upon Senor SANTA ANNA and his party." That party were taking all precautions at Sisal, and were cruising about; but as there had been two stormy nights, the vessels might have passed each other without discovery. That in such an event, if the expected vessel should have arrived, and the troops on board of it should wish to land, then the Spanish Consul would put the Irish battalion in the Castle of San Juan and the riflemen in the city, till the return of Senor SANTA ANNA, when he could march them into the country, to shun the maladies peculiar to the Mexican coast. Senor VIDAL went on to say that in the failure of that expedition they would not only lose the cost of the expected vessel, which was over $200,000, but the opportunity of aid, without reckoning the difficulties that they had already had to overcome in organizing that expedition. Senor VIDAL went on to say that on the nights of the 8th and 9th the *Virginia* was for more than two hours behind the Castle San Juan, from midnight till after two o'clock, with the lights and signals that had been agreed upon the Galleguilla shoals: that the noise made by blowing off steam and other movements must have been heard at the castle; that the sea was calm and the weather cloudy. "Why, then," he asked, "did you not come to the place agreed on? We did every thing we could. After two o'clock we put to sea."

He closed with saying that it (the letter) was not to be suffered to go out of the correspondent's possession, though his name was not put upon it for fear of risking the loss of his situation.

On the 12th of June, being the same day on which it is alleged by Mr. NAPHEGYI that the *Virginia* was boarded and Senor SANTA ANNA forcibly removed from that vessel at Sisal, Senor SANTA ANNA wrote a letter on board the *Virginia*, which he addressed to Gen. MATHIAS PERAGA, Governor of the State of Yucatan, at Merida. In this second letter to Gen. PERAGA, Senor SANTA ANNA referred to his first letter forwarded by Col. MENDEZ, and presumed that it was then in the hands of his correspondent, Gen. PERAGA, together with the document it contained. Senor SANTA ANNA then proceeded to say: "I was awaiting your answer, when Col. MEDINA, the military commander at this port, presented himself to me on board, and informed me that you wanted me to land. I immediately began to get ready to accept your invitation, and commenced by shaving myself. The Captain of the vessel (Capt. DEAKEN) informed me that I could not land, as his orders from the commander of the American war steamer (Commander ROE) were that I might land on neutral ground, but could have no pretext to set foot on Mexican territory. This caused an altercation between Col. MEDINA and the Captain of the *Virginia*. * * * Finally the Captain yielded, and I was allowed to disembark, not, however, without protest (by Capt. DEAKEN.)

Senor SANTA ANNA proceeds in his letter to Gen. PERAGA: "Now, I am at your disposal, and I hope I shall soon see you, as this Commander" (meaning MEDINA) "has promised me I could. I wish my good intentions may give a happy result; and I do not think Mr. SALAZAR ILLAREQUI will be so timid as to reject my generous mediation for the complete establishment of peace in this State of Yucatan. But if he persists in an obstinate resistance, an old veteran places himself under your orders, to be sent wherever you think he can be of the greatest service to the nation."

There seems no reason to question the authenticity of these letters. If authentic, they prove that at the port of Sisal, whether exactly within the Mexican jurisdiction or just beyond it, Gen. SANTA ANNA was in command of the same military armed expedition against the Republic of Mexico which he had prepared within and conducted from the shores of the United States to Vera Cruz, in violation of their neutrality laws, and in derogation of the relations of amity and friendship, and also—so far as the sphere of moral influences is concerned—within the relations of allies. They prove also that although Capt. DEAKEN, perhaps in the interest of New-York creditors, protested, Senor SANTA ANNA voluntarily disembarked at Sisal, and went into the camp of the defenders of the Republic of Mexico. During a considerable part of the period in which Mexico has been the theatre of civil war, armed military and naval force has been maintained by the United States on the Rio Grande and in the waters around the ports of Mexico, among other purposes, to prevent and defeat invasions of that Republic by any military and naval expeditions which might be set on foot in the United States. We are officially informed that Senor SANTA ANNA, after having landed at Sisal in conformity with his engagements, was sent forward by the military commandant at Sisal to the care of Gen. PARAGA, the Governor of Yucatan, and is detained in custody with a view to the safety of the Republic of Mexico.

Upon this review of the facts it seems proper that the Government should wait for further and more definite information before entering upon communications in relation to the complaint of Mr. NAPHEGYI with the Government of Mexico. That nation seems at least to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom and Republican Government. Only some great national injury, wrong, or offence would justify this Government in suddenly assuming a hostile, or even an unfriendly, attitude toward the Republic of Mexico.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PHILADELPHIA SANGERFEST.

Annual Festival of the German Singing Societies—Excursion on the River—Non-enforcement of the Excise Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, July 14.

Sunday was the day for recreation, according to the programme. The Excise Law is in full operation in Philadelphia, but was partially suspended today. In the German quarters lager and wine were to be had in profusion, and the National Guard Hall was opened after 9 o'clock. The splendid embroidered silk flags of all the societies, being about 110, are subjects of special interest. Nearly 40,000 persons visited the hall during the day. There were five or six excursions of the Philadelphia societies in honor of their guests. The Saengerbund took the Liederkranz of New-York, in the morning, to Walnut-street wharf, where the steamer *Pilot Boy*, gaily decorated with flags, was lying. To the great astonishment of the citizens, the Saengerbund and Liederkranz marched through the streets to the boat with their band playing a march.

The Mayor and Police have promised not to interfere with the Sangerfest even on Sunday.

The *Pilot Boy* went first to the Navy-yard and then up the Delaware to Tacony, a very fine excursion place, where the party met the Maennerchor, of Philadelphia, who were there with the Teutonia, of New-York, the Germania, of Baltimore, and the Maennerchor, of Wilkesbarre. On the *Pilot Boy*, the Saengerbund and Liederkranz gave some of their best songs, but the principal attraction was a band of New-Yorkers, composed of twenty-eight of the best musicians of New-York.

The young Maennerchor, of Philadelphia, hired nine large stages and a number of coaches, in which they took their guests, the Colonia, of New-York, and Liederkranz, of Baltimore, to ENGEL & WOLF's farm. The Sturora, of Philadelphia, started in the morning for Red Bank with the Fidelia, of New-York. All these excursions were nicely arranged and successful in every respect.

On Monday night a grand concert will take place at the Academy of Music. The prize judges held a meeting to-night, and adopted the rules and specifications for the prize singing.

The Lyra Maennerchor of New-York was presented with a large silver pitcher and goblets by the ladies of the Arion, of Philadelphia.

Burning of a Furniture Factory in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 14.

THERNEMEUR's furniture factory on Ockler-street, near Harriet, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $17,000; insured for $8,500. A frame building adjoining was also destroyed. Loss, $1,500; no insurance.

Two other fires last night slightly damaged the Franklin Type Foundry on Vine-street, and a tin-shop on Sycamore-street.

HEALY, the murderer of CORRY, at the Spencer House in July last, was acquitted yesterday.

THE HISTORY OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

III.

Our last number of this sketch brought the narrative down to the sudden refusal of the French Commissioner to coöperate any longer with his English and Spanish associates. The meaning of this extraordinary movement, which he failed to explain, soon found its solution in current events.

By the English packet of Feb. 27 Gen. Almonte, with several political attendants who had been exiled in pursuance of law, for treasonable attempts to overthrow the City of Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz, and remained there under the personal protection of the allies, who did not permit them, however, to advance into the interior. Early in March an additional French force of 2,500 men arrived in Vera Cruz, under command of Gen. Lorencez. Gen. Almonte, with the notorious Padre Miranda and the other chiefs of the Miramon party were immediately escorted by French troops into the interior of the country, where they immediately, still acting under French protection, issued proclamations to the Mexican people, declaring hostility to the Government of Juarez, which the allies, including the French, had distinctly recognized in the Convention of Soledad, and calling on them to place themselves under French protection. This act was regarded, and was charged by the English and Spanish Commissioners, as a distinct violation of the Convention of London, as well as a repudiation of the basis agreed upon at Soledad, and as an act of bad faith on the part of Admiral Jurien toward his colleagues and the Government of Mexico. The Admiral admitted the serious character of the act, and declared that the protection of the French flag had been given to the exiles without his acquiescence, and through a regrettable misunderstanding. He could not send them back to Vera Cruz, however, as requested by his colleagues, first because he regarded the execution of Gen. Robles, who had been arrested in an attempt to join the Almonte party, as a defiance to the French; and next because there was no precedent for withdrawing the protection of the French flag after it had once been afforded. He offered to proceed, however, with the conferences of Orizaba, if the Mexicans would grant a full and complete amnesty to all political refugees, and invite the allied troops to proceed to the Capital with the Commissioners, who should there deliberate and determine the "best plan to follow in order to consult the true and sincere desire of the country."

It soon became evident that all this was mere pretext. Gen. Lorencez had avowed at Vera Cruz to the colleague of the Admiral M. de Saligny that he had forwarded Gen. Almonte and his fellow-exiles to the interior under French escort, "*in obedience to the express commands of the Emperor.*" In a letter dated April 9 to the Mexican Government, declining to withdraw their protection from Gen. Almonte, the two French Commissioners stated that Gen. Almonte had offered his services to the Emperor of France to carry words of conciliation to his countrymen,—that these overtures had been accepted, and that "the General was not only authorized but *invited* by the Emperor" to proceed upon that mission. In his address to the Mexican people, issued at Orizaba and dated April 21, Almonte declares himself "General-in-Chief of the national forces and supreme head of the nation *ad interim*," declares that he "knows the desires of the allied Governments, and especially of the Emperor of the French," and that the *de facto* Government of Mexico will speedily disappear. And at Vera Cruz, in conversation with Gen. Prim, as the latter stated in the closing conference of the Commissioners of the allied Powers, held at Orizaba on the 11th of April, Gen. Almonte had declared frankly that "*he had offered the Mexican throne in the name of his countrymen to the Archduke Maximilian*, who seemed disposed to accept it;" that he "counted on the influence of the three Powers to change the established Government of Mexico into a monarchy and to place the crown on the head of the Archduke," and that he "felt sure of the support of the French arms." At this conference, of which a full *procès verbal* is preserved, and which was very animated in its discussions and criminations, the French Commissioners declared their purpose to treat no more with the Government of Juarez and to march their troops upon the City of Mexico; whereupon the English and Spanish Commissioners protested against this as in flagrant violation of the Conventions of London and Soledad, and declared their intention to retire from the territory of Mexico. Their action was fully approved by their respective Governments and thus the tripartite intervention in Mexico came to an end, and France was left to pursue the expedition alone.

The French Government admitted that Gen. **Almonte had been "encouraged"** by the Emperor **to return to Mexico.** It therefore approved the acts of the French officers in giving him protection. M. Thouvenel, in these explanations made to the English Minister on the 2d of May, repeated the determination of the French Government "not to impose any form of government on the Mexican people," but added that if they should choose to proclaim the Archduke Maximilian, the French Government "would with pleasure acknowledge the choice." Lord Cowley, in reporting this conversation to Earl Russel, expresses satisfaction at this admission, "in words," of the purpose of the French to impose no government on Mexico:—but he adds his own conviction that "there is a fixed, if an unavowed intention to subvert the Government of Juarez, whatever may be the consequence, whether the renewal of the civil war or not." Gen. Prim, who had been on the spot as the Spanish Commissioner, and therefore observant of every step of the movement, in a private letter, afterward published and acknowledged by him, dated April 14, announced that the triple alliance was dissolved,—that "the French troops remained to establish a throne for the Archduke Maximilian," and had protected Mexican exiles who returned avowedly in pursuance of a "fixed plan to destroy the Republic in order to create a monarchy in favor of Maximilian." And the same high authority, in a letter dated March 17, at Orizaba, before the rupture had taken place, addressed directly to the Emperor of the French, informed him that Almonte and his companions had avowed their intention to create a monarchy in Mexico for the Archduke Maximilian, and had declared that in this design they "were to be sustained and supported by the forces of his Imperial Majesty." He assured him, in weighty and well-considered words, that such a project could find no support among the people of Mexico, and that it must inevitably and speedily fail. For himself he declared that he could not coöperate in the realization of such views. And in a long and able speech made at the opening of the Spanish Cortes, in the subsequent December, Gen. Prim, reviewing the whole history of the Mexican expedition, reiterated all the statements he had previously made, concerning the scheme cherished by France, for overthrowing the republican Government in Mexico and placing the Archduke Maximilian upon the throne. And to leave no doubt whatever as to the fact of these negotiations, Count Rechberg, the Austrian Minister of State, as early as February of the same year, informed our Minister at Vienna that the Archduke had been consulted by Almonte and other Mexican refugees, at Trieste,—and that the Emperor of the French was in favor of his candidacy.

It is not necessary to accumulate further proofs on this subject. The facts already cited leave no room for doubt that Gen. Almonte came to Mexico for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Juarez and establishing an imperial monarchy with Maximilian at its head,—that he came in pursuance of plans formed in Europe to which the Emperor Napoleon was a party, and that he brought with him explicit orders from the Emperor to the French Commissioners to aid him in the execution of this scheme. Those orders were the cause of the rupture at Orizaba. Pretexts and excuses were invented for that rupture, which involved a gross violation of good faith, and will always stand as among the most glaring instances of national perfidy recorded in history. And the scheme to which it was tributary must have been in process of formation during all the year of 1862 at least, and the orders for its execution were issued during the succeeding month of February.

Yet during all that time the French Government was giving the most positive assurances to the governments of other nations that the rumors which attributed to it any such design were utterly without foundation. The English Government was especially sensitive as to these rumors and made repeated demands for explanation. On the 5th of February M. Thouvenel, the French Minister, replied to Lord Cowley, that "the Imperial Government would certainly not attempt to impose any Government whatever on the Mexican people." And even after the rupture, on the 25th of April, the same Minister assured the British Envoy that "the French Government had no pretensions to put forward beyond the satisfaction of their legitimate grievances."

Neither the English nor the Spanish Governments had received the slightest intimation that Almonte was to go to Mexico under French protection,—still less that he was in any sense the depository of the Emperor's confidence or the agent of his plans. Throughout the Spring and Summer of that eventful year, we find each Government applying to the other in turn for information on the subject. Señor Collantes, in a dispatch dated Jan. 31, applies to the British Minister at Madrid, asking information concerning the design imputed to the French, saying the Spanish Government had received no intelligence of it, and protesting that they would give it no support. The English Minister in turn declared that no communication of the kind had been made to his Government. Both Governments declared their intention scrupulously to respect the wishes of the Mexican people, and to abide by the stipulations into which they had entered.

But France was not satisfied with these negative disavowals, made to her colleagues in the Mexican expedition, as well as to the United States and other Powers. In the discussion in the French Chambers after the departure of the second detachment of French troops, M. Billault defended the Mexican policy against the attacks of M. Favre, who had referred to the current rumors of monarchical designs, and had said that the officers of the expedition openly declared that its object was to place the Archduke Maximilian on the Mexican throne. M. Billault protested against such imputations. He cited the fact that Spain and England were united with France in the expedition, as proof of its innocent and disinterested character, and declared that its objects were to exact protection for their citizens and the fulfillment of treaty engagements—that and nothing more; and cited the disavowal in the London Convention of all purpose to exercise any influence upon the choice of a form of government by the Mexican people. To M. Favre's pertinent question, "Why, then, do our troops go to the City of Mexico?" he protested that it was solely from sanitary considerations—because to remain in Vera Cruz would be to surrender them to yellow fever. And, as for the current rumors on the subject, he dismissed them as unworthy of serious consideration. These declarations were accepted as conclusive—by our own Government especially. To Mr. Dayton, the French Minister commended them as an embodiment of the views of the French Government, and repeated April 22, that "all the rumors that France intended to place the Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, were utterly without foundation." These assurances elicited special compliments from Mr. Seward for their "frankness and uprightness." Yet it is impossible to regard them now as having any other purpose than to mislead and deceive. It was under cover of these assurances and in violation of his most solemn engagements, that the Emperor Napoleon had sent Almonte to Mexico, backed by French troops, for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government of Juarez, which he had formally acknowledged as the *de facto* and constitutional Government of Mexico, and of establishing an Empire with the Archduke Maximilian upon the throne.

He alleged, it is true, that Almonte's mission was one of peace and conciliation; but Almonte was known to be the foe of the established Government, and to have been intriguing in Europe for its overthrow; and Napoleon might just as well have sent John Slidell or James M. Mason backed by French troops to Washington, to reconcile our Government with that of Jefferson Davis, as to send Almonte on a similar errand to the City of Mexico.

He alleged it is true that Maximilian would receive his support as Emperor only as the candidate of the Mexican people; but he chose to regard the knot of exiles resident in Europe, banished for their treason to the Government, as representatives of the Mexican nation, and to declare war against the Government which the Mexican people had themselves established. He might just as well have accepted the Southern refugees, who took up their residence in Paris, during our civil war, as entitled to speak for the American nation and to have made their wishes the basis of his policy,—claiming all the time to respect the will of the American people.

With the advent of Almonte, the repudiation by the French Commissioners of the Convention of Soledad and the rupture of the tripartite expedition, commenced in April, 1862, the execution of the scheme to overthrew the Republic in Mexico and establish in its stead an Imperial Monarchy with an Austrian Archduke at its head and France for its protector. The real motive and design of that conspiracy will the more clearly appear if we trace the progress of its development a little further.

Upon the rupture at Orizaba the French Commissioners on the 6th of April issued an appeal to the Mexican nation declaring war against the Government in actual authority, and inviting the people to join them in effecting its overthrow. "The banner of France," said they, "has been planted on Mexican soil, and that banner will not retreat." The President Juarez issued a dignified appeal to the nation accepting the contest, protesting against the perfidy and injustice by which it had been brought on, and declaring his purpose to repel aggression and protect the independence of the nation committed to his care. Hostilities were at once commenced by an act, on the part of the French, which was branded during the subsequent discussions in the Spanish Cortes, by Gen. Prim, as one of incredible treachery. It had been agreed that in case of the rupture of negotiations at Orizaba, the French would withdraw behind the line of Mexican fortifications to a place called Paso Ancho, in order not to seem to take advantage of the permission, accorded for purely pacific purposes by the Mexican Government, to advance beyond that line. But Gen. Lorencez, availing himself of a futile pretext that the sick in the hospital at Orizaba were not safe, disregarded this stipulation, and marched at once upon that place.

On the 5th of May, the French, numbering 5,000 men, attacked the town of Puebla, and, after a sanguinary engagement of five hours, were repulsed with severe loss, and declining battle in the open field to which the Mexican General, issuing from his intrenchments, invited them, fell back on Orizaba. In an address to his soldiers, issued on the 21st of May, the French General (Lorencez) informed them that they had encountered obstacles at Puebla which they were far from expecting. "A hundred times," he says, "you were told that the City of Puebla called you with anxiety, and that the inhabitants would rush to embrace you and crown you with flowers." The confidence which these assurances inspired had betrayed them. "Yes," he adds, "you have been deceived as well as his Majesty the Emperor, and you have been obliged to defend yourselves even against those who have sympathies for you. But deceived France will know how to recognize her error, for your Sovereign is too great to do wrong."

Meantime, the French land force being reduced to a state of inaction, French war vessels visited various ports on the coast and demanded the instant acknowledgment of the authority of Almonte, which, wherever conceded at all, was granted at the dictation of French commanders, and under French cannon. Protests were made at every point, and in no place did they succeed in securing the assent of anything more than a meagre minority of the inhabitants to their scheme. All the States of the Republic responded promptly to the call of the Central Government, and lent men and money for the prosecution of the war, and Zuloaga, Cabos, and other Conservative Chiefs, who had formerly been associated with Almonte, and who still adhered to the party he claimed to represent, issued proclamations denouncing him as a traitor, and calling on men of all parties to rally to the defence of the nation against the subjugation attempted by foreign arms. The spirit of the nation was fully roused. Congress conferred upon the Executive powers enlarged to meet the emergency, changes deemed necessary took place in the Cabinet, and the new Ministry, with Fuente at its head, opened negotiations for a firm alliance with the Republics of South America, who had hastened to testify their sympathy with the invaded and imperiled Republic, and issued a high-toned and able vindication of their purposes and plans.

The reverse which French arms had sustained at Puebla led to serious dissensions between the French Minister, M. De Saligny and Gen. Lorencez, the commander of the French forces in Mexico, and to still more serious distrust of the representations of Almonte and the policy he had inaugurated. All these sentiments were reproduced at Paris, and led to some essential modifications of the Imperial plans. Almonte had betrayed the ultimate design of the Emperor to impose a foreign monarch upon Mexico, and had thus arrayed the national spirit against it. The Emperor, therefore, resolved upon sending reinforcements to Mexico and to place the entire conduct of affairs under Gen. Forey, the new commander. Gen. Forey landed at Vera Cruz on the 25th of September, and was speedily followed by 30,000 men. He immediately issued an address to the Mexican people, assuring them that he was waging war not against them, but only against the Government—"a handful of men without scruples and without conscience, who have trampled upon the rights of man,"—denounced the slander that they had come to impose a Government not of their own choice upon the people of Mexico, and declared that as soon as they should be liberated by French arms, they would freely elect whatever Government they pleased. On the next day, Sept. 26, he ordered Gen. Almonte to dismiss his ministry, abandon his claim to be the supreme head of the nation, abstain from dictating any laws or decrees, and limit his action to obeying the commands of the Emperor. A letter from the Emperor himself, written to Gen. Lorencez, immediately after the affair of Puebla, was made public, in which he took occasion again to declare that it was "contrary to his interest, his origin and his principles to impose any kind of Government whatever on the Mexican people—they may freely choose that which suits them best."

While these assurances were thus freely given by the Emperor and his agents, that his designs in making war upon Mexico did not contemplate the slightest interference with their form of government, a document was made public which led to very different reflections. The French Secretary, M. Thouvenel, announced the Emperor's intention to send fresh reinforcements to Mexico under Gen. Forey in a letter to the French Minister in that city, dated July 8, 1862: and with this appeared a letter from the Emperor himself, dated July 3, addressed to Gen. Forey, and intended, as the Emperor said at the outset, to make that General "acquainted with his ideas." After instructing him in detail as to the line of conduct he was to pursue in the discipline and disposition of his troops, the Emperor said:

> "When you shall have reached the City of Mexico it is to be desired that the principal persons, of all political shades, *who shall have embraced our cause*, should come to an understanding with you to organize a Provisional Government. That Government will submit to the Mexican people the question of the political *régime* which is to be definitively established. An assembly will be afterward elected according to the Mexican laws. The object to be attained is, not to impose on the Mexicans a form of Government which would be obnoxious, but to assist them in their efforts to establish, according to their own wishes, a Government which may have a chance of stability, and can secure to France the settlement of the injuries of which she has to complain. It follows, as a matter of course, that if the Mexicans prefer a monarchy, it is for the interest of France to support them in that path."

The idea of consulting and respecting the wishes of the Mexican people in regard to the form of Government to be established was still maintained, and the settlement of French claims was still put forward as the leading object of French intervention. But in the concluding part of the letter the Emperor avows motives of a very different scope and character. He says:

> There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we expend men and money to found a regular Government in Mexico.
>
> In the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is that country which feeds our manufactories and gives an impulse to our commerce. We have an interest in the Republic of the United States being powerful and prosperous, but not that she should take possession of the whole Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles as well as South America, and be the only dispenser of the products of the New World.
>
> We now see by sad experience how precarious is the lot of a branch of manufacture which is compelled to procure its raw material in a single market, all the vicissitudes of which it has to bear.
>
> If, on the contrary, Mexico maintains her independence and the integrity of her territory—if a stable Government be then constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the Atlantic all its strength and prestige; we shall have guaranteed security to our West India colonies and to those of Spain; we shall have established our friendly influence in the centre of America; and that influence, by creating immense markets for our commerce, will procure us the raw materials indispensable for our manufactures.
>
> Mexico thus regenerated will always be well-disposed toward us, not only out of gratitude, but also because her interests will be in accord with ours, and because she will find support in her friendly relations with European Powers.
>
> At present, therefore, our military honor engaged, the necessities of our policy, the interests of our industry and commerce, all conspire to make it our duty to march on Mexico, to boldly plant our flag here, and to establish either a monarchy, if not incompatible with the national feeling, or, at least, a government which may promise some stability.
>
> NAPOLEON.

This letter, addressed to the man whom the Emperor had selected as at once Plenipotentiary representative of his wishes and Commander-in-Chief of his forces, revealed the real character of the Mexican Expedition. Its aim was nothing less than to establish French influence upon the American Continent, for the two-fold purpose of checking the growth and increasing power of the United States, and of obtaining for France command of the raw materials of her commerce and manufactures; and the Government of Mexico was to be at once the instrument and the cover for the accomplishment of this design. From that time forward it became simply impossible that the United States should tolerate the French intervention in Mexico, and prudential considerations alone would fix the date of their protest—armed or diplomatic, as the case might require.

Strenuous efforts were at once commenced and prosecuted by the representatives and agents of the French Government in Mexico to enlist sentiment in the capital and in France in support of the Expedition. Protests against the Government were circulated and signed. French residents kept up a series of complaints of injuries received from the Republican authorities. M. Dubois de Saligny, the least scrupulous, and the most active of all the French agents in the work of overthrowing the Government of Mexico, redoubled his exertions, and the result was speedily seen in the organization of a Provisional Government, adapted to the purposes which it was intended to serve.

Gen. Forey pushed forward his military operations with vigor and success. Puebla surrendered on the 17th of May, and the French Commander entered the City of Mexico with his army on the 10th of June, 1863,—the Government of Juarez, seeing that resistance must be hopeless, retiring before him to the City of San Luis Potosi. Six days afterward, under the direction of M. de Saligny, Gen. Forey issued a decree designating by name thirty-five Mexican citizens to be styled the Superior Junta,—whose duty it should be—

1. To name three citizens to constitute the Supreme Executive of the nation.

2. To name 215 persons to form, in conjunction with themselves, the Assembly of Notables, upon whom should devolve the duty of deciding what should be the form of government in Mexico.

This was the French method of leaving the people of Mexico perfectly free to choose their own form of government. This was the manner in which the solemn pledges given by the Imperial Government in every possible form,—by the Emperor himself, by his Secretary of Foreign Affairs in his name, by the Generals of his army, by his Ministers and representatives of every grade in Mexico, by the leading members of his Cabinet in the French Chambers, by reiterated diplomatic assurances given to England, Spain and the United States—through every agency and in every form by which national faith can be pledged,—were to be maintained. One man—the Commander of the French forces, named at his sole discretion every member of a body by which the form of government was to be decided on behalf of the Mexican people! M. de Saligny, in a letter, dated June 16, to Gen. Forey, said that through the Assembly of Notables, to be thus named by him alone, the Mexican nation would "in all freedom, and by the organ of its most intelligent citizens and those who enjoy the most consideration, make known the form of government most suitable to it." He said it would be impossible to "convoke a general Congress" to deliberate on the grave questions involved, because "the state of the country did not yet permit the representatives of the great cities and of the distant States to receive any call made to them for this purpose." Nor could the French authorities think of permitting the Indian or native population, though numbering six millions, to take any part in the decision of the question, "because they would not understand either its gravity or its consequence." Upon the capital alone, which numbered 200,000 inhabitants, and among them a considerable number of citizens familiar with public affairs, was to be devolved the selection of a form of government for the nation; and Gen. Forey was to appoint the assembly to perform this duty, instead of leaving them to be elected even by the people of the capital itself.

The whole proceeding was a shameless farce—quite worthy of the theatrical monarch by whom it was devised. On the 18th Gen. Forey named the thirty-five citizens who were to constitute the Superior Junta; as a matter of course they were partisans of the French policy, and quite ready to obey the orders they might receive. They appointed Almonte, Salas and Labastida to exercise the Supreme Executive authority, the first two military men and the last Archbishop of Mexico, and all foremost among the enemies of the Republic, and conspicuous for their share in the conspiracy which they were now appointed to execute. They were introduced to the nation, which was supposed to have chosen them for for its rulers, in a brief proclamation from Gen. Forey, and on the 24th of June themselves issued a manifesto to the Mexican people restoring the authority of the Catholic religion, declaring the republican Constitution of 1857 abolished, and the reign of peace and order about to begin.

The Superior Junta, with considerable difficulty, and after some days' delay, selected 215 reliable citizens to be associated with themselves as the Assembly of Notables; and this body at once decided unanimously,—in the exercise of "absolute liberty and independence,"—that—

1. The Mexican nation adopts as its form of government a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic Prince.

2. The Sovereign shall take the title of the Emperor of Mexico.

3. The Imperial Crown is offered to the Archduke Maximilian, for himself and his descendants.

4. If he declines, the Mexican nation relies on the Emperor Napoleon to name some one else in his place.

A deputation was at once sent to Europe to make formal offer of the Imperial Crown of Mexico to the Archduke Maximilian. In his reply, made on the 3d of October, 1863, the Archduke declared that he could only accept the throne in case "the whole nation should confirm by a *free* manifestation of its will the wish of the capital," as expressed by the Assembly of Notables appointed by Gen. Forey. His address was brief, manly, and indicative of a proper sense of the responsibilities and duties of the position he was invited to fill. He declared his purpose, in case the nation should by a vote based on universal suffrage confirm that invitation, to do all in his power to pacify the country, allay faction, give guarantees for the preservation of peace and order, and promote the prosperity of the Empire.

Against all these proceedings the Constitutional Government of Mexico, through the ordinary channels of intercourse with foreign Powers and by direct proclamation of Congress, made a firm and dignified protest.

Upon receiving intelligence of these proceedings the French Government was sensible that they were in direct conflict with the pledges it had given, and that a vote of the people was indispensable to their validity. The French Secretary, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, wrote accordingly to the French Commander that the action of the Assembly of Notables could only be regarded as the first step toward the establishment of a government in Mexico, and instructed him, on behalf of the Emperor, to collect the suffrages of the nation, in accordance with the institutions of the country and its local customs, in such a way that no doubt should hang over the expression of its will. But this it was found utterly impossible to do. The French held possession of a bare strip of Mexico, extending from Vera Cruz to the capital,—not a thirtieth part of its whole territory, and numbering less than one-eighth of its entire population. The idea of an election was therefore abandoned. In lieu of it, however, there was a sort of pretence of a declaration of the popular will, the nature of which was set forth by a deputation of Mexicans, who informed Maximilian that the vote of the Notables in his favor had been ratified by an immense majority of the country, and that the "unanimous acclamations of municipal authorities and popular corporations represented a truly national vote."

We have thus given a rapid *résumé* of the manner in which the idea of foreign intervention arose, and of the circumstances which led to the withdrawal of England and Spain from the adventure. We are compelled to leave the history incomplete and to stop with the actual acceptance by Maximilian of the Imperial crown. It is clear (1) that the idea of reëstablishing a monarchy in Mexico was started by Spain, hoping to place a Bourbon Prince upon the throne; (2) that France accepted the idea, but refused to accept any Bourbon as her candidate; (3) that Spain took the lead in the military movement, hoping thus to establish her precedence and accomplish her ends; (4) that England joined the expedition solely for the purpose of obtaining payment of her claims, and withdrew when she discovered the real motives by which her allies had been animated; and (5) that France assumed all the responsibility and the whole charge of the movement, relying mainly on the civil war in the United States and the dissolution of the American Union for impunity and success. When our civil war was ended by the Union victory, he saw that his position was untenable and withdrew from it. Maximilian being more hopeful, and feeling his honor compromised, declined to follow his example, and paid for his courage with his life. The Republic triumphed, and, after the usual manner of the Mexican people, glutted its vengeance in the blood of the vanquished party. H. J. R.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Political Affairs in the Dominion—McGee and the Coalition—Why he is Not in the Cabinet—Mistake Corrected—Another Political Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

The Privy Council of the Dominion having been duly formed, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the respective Provinces sworn in, Ministers—that is, such of them as have to be elected—are mostly busy in the constituencies. These are Sir John A. McDonald, Kingston; Hon. A. T. Galt, Sherbrooke; Hon. W. P. Howland, West York; Hon. Wm. McDougall, North Lanark; Hon. Mr. Cartier, Montreal East; Hon. Mr. Chapais, Kamouraska; Hon. Hector L. Langevin, Dorchester; Hon. Mr. Tilley, St. John. The other five members—Hon. Messrs. Kenney, Campbell, Blair, Mitchell and Archibald, are Senators; consequently they do not go to the country. Messrs. Galt, Cartier, Chapais, Langevin and the Premier will have no difficulty whatever in being returned; but a stirring time is expected in the constituencies Messrs. Howland and McDougall are in. Mr. Brown, on hearing that Mr. Howland had appeared in West York, posted off in hot haste to insure his defeat at the meeting he had called; but the endeavor failed, and Mr. Howland is meeting with abundant support. It is quite clear that he will be elected over any man that can be brought forward. His opponents are making great efforts to have a Convention called to nominate some other candidate. He is personally popular, and his friends appear determined that he shall be their representative. Mr. Howland's defence of the coalition and his own conduct in joining it has been variously commented upon, but the prevailing opinion is with him.

The cause of Mr. D'Arcy McGee's omission from the Privy Council is no longer a matter of secresy. It was hinted by some that his late colleagues did not care to have him with them in the new Cabinet, and others looked upon the matter as an insult to the Roman Catholics, but Mr. McGee has set the thing right, by explaining to his Committee in West Montreal how it came that he and Dr. Tupper, of Nova Scotia, came to be left out of the Ministry. It appears that he was strongly pressed by the Premier to accept office, but he declined to do so, along with Dr. Tupper, and they accordingly recommended Mr. Kenny, who is a wealthy merchant of Halifax, and held the important position of President of the Nova Scotian Legislative Council. There was, then, no difference of any kind between Mr. McGee and his late colleagues. It was thought probable that he would be a member of the local Government of Quebec, but that is not likely to be the case.

Major-Gen. Stisted, who was sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, held the position of commander of the forces in this district, and came to this country only a few months ago. He served with distinction in the army abroad, and for his services was honored with the title of C. B., having entered the army in 1835 as a cornet. His appointment is regarded as merely temporary, at the request of the Imperial Government, and he is not likely to serve more than a few months.

Sir Narcisse F. Belleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, was formerly Speaker of the Legislative Council, and, since the death of Col. Tache, Premier of the late Coalition Ministry. His appointment has given great satisfaction to the people over whom he is to preside, and on his arrival at Quebec, the other day, he was received more like a conquering warrior than a mere Governor. It is a long time since Lower Canada had a Frenchman at the head of it, and the people naturally rejoice over the selection of Sir Narcisse. Sir W. Fenwick Williams is retained as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, his native country. He served with distinction in the Russian war for which he was Knighted by the Queen. He was formerly commander of the forces throughout British North America, and afterward was Administrator of the Government in Canada. Major-Gen. Hastings Doyle is also retained as Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick. We have thus three military men as Governors in the Dominion, whom it can only be intended to retain for a short time. But the appointment of Sir N. Belleau is undoubtedly permanent.

A mistake was made in the list of Privy Councillors, in so far as giving the offices to which some of them were appointed. Hon. Mr. Galt, instead of being Chancellor of the Exchequer, retains the title of Finance Minister. There will be no Foreign Secretary, Mr. Archibald being Secretary of State for the Provinces. Mr. Langevin is to be Secretary of State for Canada, instead of Home Secretary.

A Convention of Roman Catholics was held in this city yesterday, and a stormy affair it was. The Convention had been got up at the instance of the Anti-Coalitionists, Catholics generally being invited; but when they presented themselves, all who were not Anti-Coalitionists were refused admittance. This was in the afternoon, but later an admission was granted to all who desired to go, and there was consequently a large meeting. Those in favor of the Ministry, however, retired before any important business was transacted. The Convention, which was supposed to be presided over by Mr. Smith, Mayor of London, the right being disputed by his business partner, sat until one o'clock this morning. The only resolution of any importance adopted by the Convention was one pledging the Roman Catholics of Ontario against "the political party known to have as its ally and as the special object of its favor, secret politico-religious combinations." The whole affair appears to have been very ridiculous, and intended to please the great political party man who heads the opposition to the new Ministry. A couple of Government officials took an active part in the proceedings, showing their "independence" of the gentlemen who secured for them positions in the public service. The bishops and priests generally are opposed to this movement of the Roman Catholics. One of the latter, Father Jarnot, went to the Convention, and taking his place on the platform read a letter from Bishop Lynch, denouncing the Convention, and advising all good Catholics to give the Government a fair trial.

The electioneering in the Western Division is getting quite excited. Last night a meeting was held by the friends of the Anti-Coalition candidates, which several friends of Messrs. Harrison and Wallis attended. A row was gotten up, the chairman, Hon. Mr. McMurrick, picked up his hat, bolted through a window, and was followed by the candidates. A new chairman was appointed and resolutions carried in favor of the Government candidates.

Much dissatisfaction has been caused by the delay occasioned to appellants in the Court of Appeals, by the dilatoriness of the Judges. Some cases have been standing for judgment six months, and will have to stand six more. Parliament will be called upon for a remedy, as such a state of things cannot be permitted to exist much longer. The Courts generally require revision.

Exhibition of the Yale Art Gallery.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Friday, July 12, 1867.

Last evening the first annual exhibition was given of works of art at the Yale Art Building, and resulted in a most gratifying success. For the last two weeks the galleries have been closed, and, in the meantime, the College Committee have been busily engaged in securing paintings and other works of art from friends of the college, which have been transported here from New-York and most of the cities of this State and Massachusetts. These pictures have all been insured, and other expenses incurred, which will probably make the exhibition a $5,000 luxury. All of the paintings have been hung under the directions of the artists—Flagg and Jocelyn—of this city, by whom also the light was arranged, in in a manner equaled by that afforded by few galleries in the Union. The pictures number about 300, including a large part of those formerly in the old Trumbull Gallery. The North Gallery is mostly occupied with the paintings temporarily loaned for the exhibition, and these comprise the finest collection ever seen in the State. In the Middle Gallery are water colors and crayons, and in the South Gallery a variety of pictures. At the east end of the latter gallery are Trumbull's pictures, at the west Allston's "Jeremiah," with portraits of Mr. Street, the founder of the building, and his wife, the latter painted by Huntington. There are also here some portraits of college professors. To the left is Wust's "Mount Washington." There are, besides, quite a number of fine pieces in this room. In the middle gallery, where are hung the water-colors, is an exquisite group by Mrs. Murray, of Boston; also several good pieces by Mr. Badger. The north gallery furnishes the most attractive features of the exhibition. Its walls are covered with a choice selection of works by both American and foreign artists, constituting probably the largest collection of works of the Pre-Raphaelite school ever brought together in this country, and affording an admirable opportunity for studying the efforts of this class of artists. Some of Farrar's landscape scenes are among the most prominent pieces of this class. Of landscapes there are several very fine. Kensett's "Mount Washington" finds a place here; also a beautiful view of Mount Chocura, by Huntington; a Rocky Mountain view by Whittridge, McEntee's "October in the Catskills," and two small pictures of tropical scenery, one each by Church and Hubbard. A marine piece by Gifford, representing a sunset on the shore of the ocean, receives much admiration. He has also another piece representing the sun setting in a Northern forest, with a lakelet in the foreground. Clay also furnishes a fine marine view. Bierstadt is represented by sunlight and shadow. Rossiter by Mount Vernon in the Olden Time, Louis Lang by a sentimetal work, Fichel by a small gem, Beard by several animal subjects, and Verboeckhaven by a picture of a sheep painted with great truthfulness, Von Schendel has a wonderful night scene at the fish market, and Bosch a picture which charms all who see it. It repesents a little girl, waiting with wistful look, bearing in her hand a boquet and love-letter. Weier has a finely painted landscape with a rainbow, Eastman Johnson furnishes his "Returned Volunteer" and other interesting pictures. Besides these there are also fine works by Achenbach Cropsy, Shattuck, Gray, who has three pictures, Copley Hart, Moore, Neele, Flagg, Shugbert Stuart, Pryor and others. In this gallery is also the statue of Ruth. The exhibition last evening was attended by a large assemblage, the galleries being filled with a fashionably dressed audience, comprising the most prominent and notable citizens of the town, besides quite a liberal number of persons interested in works of art from other cities. The exhibition will continue until after Commencement, which occurs next week. It is the design of the college authorities, we believe, if the present exhibition prove successful, to make it an annual exhibition, in that manner to do something to give an impetus to art projects at Yale.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Indignation of the Rebels at Gen. Longstreet's Course.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel, July 11.

In a recent review of the unmanly and faithless course of Gen. Longstreet, the *Journal & Messenger* says: "Bold as he proverbially is, we very much doubt, though, whether he would care to face the hardy veterans of Hood's, McLaw's or Anderson's divisions with the proposition that by the mere stacking of their muskets at Appomattox, they ceased to be patriots, and became 'rebels' and 'traitors.'

Far better have died under the fire that prostrated him at the Wilderness than live and go so far astray. Contemplating his abandonment, not only of his countrymen, but of the cause of liberty, we are painfully reminded of the reply of the hardy fisherman who was captured by Arnold while on his way to ravage the coast of Virginia: 'What would the Americans do with me if I should fall into their hands?' said Arnold. 'Cut off the leg that was wounded at Quebec, and bury it with all the honors of war—then hang the rest of your body as high as Haman.' So should we enshrine in the casket of grateful memories, the deeds of the stout-hearted leader of the 'First Artillery Corps, N. V.'—then hang, upon the gibbet of popular indignation, his wanton, wicked desertion of his friends, of his country, and of the principles whose life he has watered with his blood and illustrated by his scars."

We learn from a distinguished Confederate General, who has just returned from New-Orleans, that the judgment of "popular indignation" invoked by our esteemed cotemporary upon this recreant Southerner has already been pronounced upon him by his former friends and associates in that city, and that, so strong and marked is their denunciation of his course, that he has been compelled to leave the place and seek shelter in some interior village. Verily "the way of the transgressor is hard!"

Gen. Hindman's Views on Political Affairs.

Gen. T. C. Hindman, in a recent letter, alludes to the speech delivered by him in Arkansas a short time since, as follows:

> What I aimed at on that occasion was to induce white men to register and vote, and to dissuade negroes from the folly of suffering themselves to be led by Radical politicians into a war of races, certain to aggravate existing troubles and to result in their own destruction. I will add that no sectional, or personal, or party bitterness or interests actuated me then or inspires me now. I have no animosities to gratify, and cherish no ambition except to preserve our own self-respect and the good opinion of my neighbors, laboring to maintain my family and to settle honest debts contracted before the war. If the law did not in effect debar me, I would voluntarily exclude myself from politics for the attainment of these objects, and therefore hope that this may be the end of my association with political matters.
>
> Your friend truly,
>
> T. C. HINDMAN.

Address of the Arkansas Republican State Central Committee.

The State Central Committee have published a statement of the principles of the Republican Party of that State, urging all voters who can stand upon their platform to organize at once in their respective counties and townships, and especially to register promptly. The platform of principles submitted is as follows:

1. We are for an immediate reconstruction, upon the Congressional plan.
2. We advocate an equal and uniform system of taxation, and are therefore in favor of repealing the law that places a special tax on cotton.
3. We are in favor of a general system of internal improvement.
4. We are in favor of leveeing the overflowed lands of the South by the help of the General Government.
5. We favor an economical administration of the Government, State and National.
6. We recommend and will support a system of general education by the State, by which all the children in the State, white and colored, may receive a good education through the medium of free schools.
7. We are unalterably opposed to all kinds and forms of slavery.
8. We will ever maintain free speech and a free press.
9. We are in favor of giving the colored citizen the right to vote on the same footing with the white one.
10. Finally, we are emphatically in favor of the "equality of all men before the law."

We respectfully invite all men who agree with us in these principles to join us in bringing about an early restoration of the State, in a spirit of harmony and good will.

Characteristic Note from Gov. Brownlow.

The following is published in Gov. Brownlow's paper, the Knoxville *Whig*:

> To whom it may concern: The vindictive rebels and their apostate Union co-workers are asserting from one end of the State to the other that I *am dying*, or *will die*—telling the truth, but intending to make the *false impression* that I am *now* in the act of departing this life. With those who are trumpeting this news abroad, the *wish* is father to the thought. Like my political enemies, and my friends, and all other human beings, I am dying, and will certainly die sooner or later. With us all, it is only a question of *time*. My health, though indifferent, through God's mercy, is *now* as good as it has been at any time in the last twelve months. I eat three hearty meals each day—I sleep well at night—and asleep or awake, I have a good *conscience*, and the pleasing prospect before me of obtaining the largest majority in the race for Governor that any man has obtained in the State for the last thirty years.
>
> July 10, 1867. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Address by Col. Jacob to the Democracy of the Northern States.

The address of Col. Richard T. Jacob, late Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, to "the National Democracy of the Northern States," is published below. Col. Jacob commanded a loyal Kentucky regiment during the early part of the war, but being opposed to the emancipation policy of the Government, left the army, and was afterward sent within the rebel lines by the officer commanding in Kentucky, in consequence of his opposition to the Administration and the principles on which it was then conducted the war. His address is as follows:

Gentlemen: There are at this time in the State of Kentuckythree parties—the Radical, which it is not necessary for me to speak of at this time; the Southern Rights party, which has stolen the name of Democracy, and the Union Democratic party. The last two both claim to be in strict affiliation with the great National Democratic party. If this were true there would be no necessity but for one organization, and then there would be but two parties in the State—the Democratic and the Radical. The National Democratic Party in the Northern States have partially indorsed both. The Southern Rights Party know that, without that indorsement they cannot live, and must speedily dwindle into insignificance. Hence their audacious seizure of the name, and their strenuous efforts to deceive not only the people of Kentucky, but the Northern Democracy, which has given them temporary success in deceiving thousands of Union men in the State and a few speakers and presses in the North. Yet the majority of the leaders and a vast majority of those who composed the organization in 1861 belonged to the Southern Rights Party, and cried down with the Democratic Party and the Union; there is neither. We, who represent the Union Democracy, have equally claimed to be in full affiliation with the Democratic Party North. We have made the claim in good faith. We do not wish either to deceive the people of Kentucky or the Democratic Party North. Therefore, we respectfully refer our claim to the Democratic Party North, and ask them to distinctly indorse or repudiate us. We are either for or against you. If we are for you, indorse us. If against you and your principles, expose and repudiate us. By your indorsement of us, the "so-called Democratic Party" will soon dwindle into nothing, leaving only an organization composed chiefly of disappointed office-seekers and traitors both to the Democratic Party and the Union during the war. By your indorsement we will soon become the dominant party, which will give strength and vitality to your party North. By your indorsement of this spurious party here you will give them a longer lease of temporary power, but you will destroy your party North, and will give strength to the Radical Party both here and in the North. The question is naturally asked why we cannot unite the two parties here claiming to be Democratic? Simply from the fact that this "so-called Democratic Party," alias Southern Rights party of Kentucky, is an organization with almost military efficiency, that is eminently proscriptive, and no man who has either been in the Union army, or has had Union sentiments, can, with honor, belong to it. It is an organization for the purpose of bestowing honor upon those who have been hostile to the Government of the United States, either secretly or openly. It is an organization for the express purpose of dishonoring and proscribing Union men. Can we, with the first spark of honor left us, belong to any such party? I know that they deny this through their presses and public speakers, but privately and by their action emphatically indorse it. Now the Union Democratic party is an organization eminently non-proscriptive. It was this party that, after the war was over, gave perfect amnesty to the returned Confederate soldier; it wiped from the statute-book all proscriptive enactments, and gave all perfect equality. All that it asked was that the past should be forgotten, and that no one should be proscribed, whether Federal or Confederate, for past opinions. We cared not who obtained position, whether he had been in the Federal or Confederate army, so that he had been selected for his wisdom and integrity, and we were not forced by the action of parties to indorse a "lost cause." Nor did we wish to force unpalatable resolutions upon those who had differed with us in the late war, but circumstances have rendered it imperatively necessary that we should emphatically condemn secession. This has been caused by their own action, and not by ours; and is it too much to ask of them to condemn that which they say the results of the war have already determined? Then the Union Democratic Party is one of perfect equality, and no one loses honor in belonging to its organization, unless it is their object still to maintain the doctrine of secession with the latent hope of a future and more successful rebellion. On the other hand, the "so-called Democracy" emphatically indorse by their nomination and action those men who were either stay-at-home or active rebels, and condemn those who are or have been Union men, whether they are in their organization or not. Now for the proof. Whether for executive, legislative or judicial position, only those who have been actively or secretly for the rebellion can have a shadow of a chance for a nomination, and, as far as their organization is concerned, for an election. The proof of this is so abundant that the difficulty is to bring it in proper bounds. Almost immediately after the returned Confederate soldier had been restored by the "Union Democratic Party" to all the rights he had lost by a participation in the rebellion, eight-tenths of the Press of the State were purchased and placed under the direction either of the returned Confederate soldier or a malignant stay-at-home rebel. Then, in defiance of the regular Central Committee of the organization of 1865, to which we all belonged, and to which the Union Democratic Party still cling, and in defiance of the decisive vote of 57 to 19, in Legislative caucus, a defunct committee called the Convention for May 1, 1866. This same defunct committee tried to play the same game with the National Democratic Committee and Party, by calling a National Convention of the Democratic party for July, 1867, but made a most signal failure. That first of May Convention was composed almost overwhelmingly, ninety-nine out of a hundred, of either returned Confederate soldiers, or malignant sympathizers. Their nominee was a sympathizer with the rebellion. Their Central Committee were, as authorized by that Convention, composed entirely of men who had been hostile to the Government during the war—who rejoiced over every rebel victory, and mourned over every Union victory, from Bull Run to the fall of Richmond.

It is true, that afterward two Union men were added, but these two have been neutralized by the addition of two more, one a returned Confederate soldier, and the other—certainly not a friend to the Government during the war. In their Congressional nominations such men as Aaron Harding, Mallory, Ward, Shanklin and Ritter, though efficient in their efforts to elect Duvall, were tossed overboard, and only those who were considered rebel sympathizers were nominated, with but one single exception—that of Judge Trimble. I do not mention Major Adams, as I understand he is a Conservative and opposed to the "so-called Democracy." In the 22d of February Convention, 1867, only one single Union man received a nomination. Wolford was overwhelmingly defeated for the second position by Stevenson. The sentiments of that Convention, the sentiments of its nominees, the *animus* of its County Conventions, and, I will venture to make the assertion—nine-tenths of its County Committees are composed of men who were and are bitterly opposed to the Government of the United States, and bitterly hostile to Union men. In their late nominations for the Legislature and for the Judiciary, positions in the proportion of ninety-nine out of a hundred have been either given to returned Confederate soldiers or stay-at-home rebels. In one of the upper Judicial Districts an eminent lawyer, but unfortunately for him he had been a Union man, was defeated for the nomination by a Confederate returned soldier, though his qualifications were not near equal. Confederate officers have received the nominations for Woodford and Scott and other counties. Jesse D. Bright, expelled from the Senate of the United States for treason, whether justly or not it is not my province to decide, has received the nomination from Carroll and Trimble. It is not my intention to make an invidious distinction against the Confederate soldier. I know the Confederate officer well who has received the nomination from Woodford, I know him to be a gentleman of high integrity and capacity, and who will adorn the legislative hall. Under other circumstances I would have rejoiced at his nomination; but when he is in an organization that degrades the Union man, and makes the perfect amnesty plan offered by the Union Democratic Party a failure, I cannot. I merely bring forward these facts to prove that the State is under the domination of an organization that is bitterly proscriptive of Union men. Now an organization that has none but rebels to nominate and elect to office, must be rebel. If it has Union men in it, and refuses to nominate some of them, it is not only rebel, but thoroughly and vindictively proscriptive. Now this "so-called Democratic Party" must take one or both the horns of the dilemma. It is either thoroughly and entirely composed of rebels, or it is worse, which it is, of having Union men eminently adapted for position, and making war upon its own members, and destroying them because they have been Union men—making war and humiliating its own members because they have been true to the Government of Washington and Jackson, and true to its Constitution. Now, the Democratic party North must decide whether this proscriptive and rebel party, which, Saturn-like, devours its own progeny because they have been guilty of the crime of having been true to their country, is in full affiliation with the Northern National Democracy, or whether we are, who have been true to our country in all her difficulties, who were in perfect affiliation with Northern Democracy during the war, and who defended the Union and the Constitution against both extremes at the risk of our lives. Which will you choose? You must choose one or the other. If you are of them, you are against us. If for us, against them. We will not willingly deceive the people of Kentucky; therefore we ask, are you for or against us? By your decision in the affirmative you will instantly destroy this rebel proscriptive party, because their whole stock in trade is their cry of Radical and Democrat. By your decision in their favor you give them a temporary triumph, but you destroy yourselves because you indorse a party which is thoroughly proscriptive and rebel, and you are placed in that position that you are responsible to the whole country either for the success or defeat of this so-called spurious Democratic party of this State, because, whichever you decide for, the people of this State will sustain. If you sustain us you will sustain those that were true to the Union, true to the Constitution, and true to the Democratic Party during the war. If you sustain them you indorse a party whose organization deserted the Democratic Party and formed the Southern Rights Party of this State in 1861, and who assumed the name of Democrat in 1863 in order to cloak their treasonable designs at their Convention, which was suppressed by Col. GILBERT; and it was distinctly stated that the February Convention that nominated the Helm ticket was a continuation of the suppressed one, when Col. LEATHERS, who was the Chairman of the suppressed one, was appointed Chairman of the Helm Convention. Moreover, it was distinctly avowed in that Convention, by a distinguished ex-Confederate officer, who was applauded, that this was the struggle of 1861 renewed. What was the struggle of 1861 but Union or disunion? Again I say, which will you sustain—the party that was for the Union, or that which was for disunion—the party that was for you or against you in that terrible struggle—the party which has nominated and elected none but those who sympathized with the rebellion to Congress, in the hope, as I sincerely believe, that those gentlemen may be refused their seats, with the belief and prayer that this will produce revolution in the North, and that Kentucky may be precipitated in the hour of her indignation at being refused representation, into the vortex of rebellion, with a united South and more brilliant prospects for success—or to that party that was true to you and to the Government, and warned the people of Kentucky to select only those men who could comply with the test oath, however unjust that law might be?—that it was neither prudent, wise nor patriotic to bring the State into an unnecessary conflict with Congress or the General Government; that laws, however unjust and unconstitutional, ought only to be changed by a gradual change at the ballot-box, and not by bringing the State into conflict with the General Government? Now, gentlemen, choose for that party who still, in their blindness and desperation, are trying to inaugurate a new and more desperate rebellion, and only use you that, through you as an instrument, they can accomplish their unhallowed purpose; or choose us, who have always been for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Choose for HELM, who never lifted his voice during the whole war either for the Democratic Party or the Union, and who boasted in his Lexington speech that because he had been quiet, and had not been for the war to perpetuate the Union, that he was indebted for the nomination; or choose for KINKEAD, who was, during the whole war, in strict affiliation with the Democratic Party North, and earnestly for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. This, with us, is a war of principle. We intend to wage it to the bitter end. We wish for the coöperation of the Democratic Party North. We have a right to demand its aid and sympathy, because we stood up to battle for its principles, and risked our lives, liberty and fortunes in their defence, when nine-tenths of this "Democratic Party, so called," (I speak of its organization,) were either hostile or careless. Where did HELM, STEVENSON or RODMAN ever defend the Democratic party during the war? Where and when did a single one of their Congressmen-elect speak a single hour in defence of Democratic principles. True, there are some few men in their party who stood up boldly for the Democratic Party and the Union, but those men are proscribed by this rebel proscriptive organization, because they were true to the Union, and cannot get a constable's nomination from their own party. As for us, whether in a hopeless minority or not, with or without the coöperation of the Democratic Party of the North, we intend to fight this battle out, well convinced that it is a battle, which, if it goes against us, goes against our common country, and that if victory perches upon our standard, it is a victory won for the welfare of Kentucky and the prosperity and glory of a common country, bequeathed to us with its inimitable Constitution by the glorious men of the revolution who, under heaven's bright auspices, won our independence and then gave us a free Constitution, as a bond of Union from whose fruitful source untold blessings were lavished upon us as a people, until we, in our madness, urged on by two maddened extreme parties, have deluged the land in blood, and attempted to destroy both the Union and the Constitution.

As a Democrat who never gave from, the time he had a right to vote until the present time, any other than a Democratic vote, who labored incessantly for eight long months in defence of Democratic principles during the last Presidential election, and who risked his life, liberty and property in defence of constitutional liberty, I again ask you to choose between your friends or enemies; between those who were for the Government, or those who were battling against it and the Democratic Party.

Respectfully, RICHARD T. JACOB.

Surratt's Concealment in Canada.

From the Montreal Witness, July 12.

The charges preferred in Washington against two Canadian priests, as having aided and abetted one of the assassins of President LINCOLN, were of too serious an import to be ignored by our Catholic clergy. Indeed, their ecclesiastical superiors are implicated, for they must have been cognizant of the persistent and active efforts made by their subalterns during a period of no less than five months, in hiding and screening from justice the notorious SURRATT, until escorted by them beyond Quebec and safely shipped off to Europe. If the Bishop of the diocese and his clergy have not yet put themselves right before the public by an official statement in reference to these charges, their leading organ, at least—the *Minerve*—has twice already endeavored to extenuate the damaging accusation.

The first defence adopted was that SURRATT, when he took refuge in Canada, having totally denied his guilt, and disavowed all participation in the crime of which he was accused, Rev. Messrs. BOUCHER and LAPIERRE were only protecting a man innocent in their opinion, and that it is, therefore, most unfair to accuse them of aiding an assassin. It has been further alleged by the same paper that it is premature to form an opinion until the trial of SURRATT is over; for, if he is acquitted, the priests who sheltered him are thereby entirely exonerated from all blame.

Such a system of defence will prove of no avail. There is scarcely one assassin who, as long as he is not arrested, and has still a chance of escape opened to him, does not protest of his innocence. Is every one thereby justified in sheltering, concealing and screening him from justice? Certainly not. Why did not the priests render a similar service to BARREAU, who was also a fugitive at the very same time? The plea would have been equally good with him; for he also protested of his innocence as long as he had a chance of escape. Why leave BARREAU, a countryman, to his fate, and extend the hand of welcome to a foreign assassin? Why this excessive sympathy with one fugitive from justice when the other is loathed? One dares hardly suppose that our Catholic clergy discriminated between the two assassinations; regarding one with horror, the other with complacency. Whence the marked difference then?

We cannot for a moment admit that the acquittal of SURRATT would exonerate the priests from the grave charge recorded against them. SURRATT was then publicly accused of complicity in the assassination of LINCOLN, and claimed by the officers of justice. If his Reverend friends in Canada deemed him innocent, why did they take such pains to hide him, and why did they assume all the trouble and risk of his escape? Why have thus defrauded the law of the land of its just claims? It was known from the recent precedent of the St. Albans raiders that SURRATT could not have been surrendered to the Government of the United States, unless his guilt was first established. Things have come to a dangerous pass if members of the Catholic clergy in Lower Canada can, with impunity, defy the law, and set their own personal opinion and feeling higher than our courts of law. Whether SURRATT be now acquitted or not, the offence of the priests who protected him and espoused his cause remains just the same.

In a subseqent article, however, the *Minerve* places the question on its proper ground, by impugning the evidence of Dr. MCMILLAN in reference to one of these priests—Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, of St. Liboire. It is asserted that the Doctor is a bad character; that he was residing at Shefford in 1864; that he practiced abortion; that Rev. Mr. BOUCHER had to oppose him in the interests of public morality, and that the young gentleman, out of revenge, has invented the story, absolutely false, of SURRATT having been hidden by the worthy priest. If such be the case, let the clergy, in self-vindication, as well as in the interests of truth and justice, at once communicate with Washington, and send there such witnesses as will unmask the accuser. Such new evidence, by breaking down one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, might save the life of SURRATT.

We hear, however, as yet of no denial as to the far more important part alleged to have been taken by Rev. Mr. LAPIERRE. We are offered no explanation as to how SURRATT spent his five months in Canada. If not by the priest of St. Liboire, by what other priest was he hidden? Let us hope that by and by we shall be granted some light on the subject by those gentlemen of the clergy or their friends who know.

Finally, the *Minerve* makes, in the defence of her friends, a very important although incomplete revelation, as will be seen from the following:

"It is with much regret that we have seen some English papers hazard very wicked comments on the conduct of the two Canadian priests implicated in the Surratt trial. We should like to have found them practicing as much reticence as we have done toward them. If we had wished, we could have published, long since, the name of a Protestant minister, whose latter is under our eyes and who himself originated the idea of assassinating President LINCOLN. The Confederate agents in Canada, whose answer we also hold, declined the proposal, and the minister then resorted to a private attempt. If need be, we could give his name, the place where he is at present residing in one of the Northern States, in a city well known, where he occupies an important post and is respected."

We entreat the *Minerve* not to continue this reticence any longer with a view to sparing our feelings. By all means, let the name of this influential Protestant minister be given without delay. Why! Five persons have already suffered capital punishment for the assassination of LINCOLN, including a woman, alleged to have been innocent; another one is now on trial for his life, and here is a gentleman in Montreal who publicly asserts that he knows the true originator of the whole plot,—the man more responsible than all for the awful crime. Indeed, this gentleman has in his hands documental evidence of the alleged guilt of the clergyman; and yet he will not tell. The arch-conspirator and assassin is to be spared because he is a Protestant minister! The character of a Protestant minister when implicated in the assassination of the President of the United States becomes as sacred as that of a priest! No: in the name of justice, honesty, Canadian honor, and public morality, let the name at once be given to the world, and the innocent be spared.

The Suit of the State of Connecticut against the Phœnix and Hartford Banks.

From the Hartford Courant, July 13.

Among the cases given in yesterday's list of those decided by the Supreme Court, was one of considerable public interest. Formerly it was the custom of the State to subscribe to bank stocks on the condition that it might withdraw its subscription at any time on giving a certain number of days' notice, and that the bank should purchase stock at par value. At the time the banks were reorganized under the National Banking law, the State called for the value of its stock in a number of them, including the Hartford and Phœnix. In one of these banks it owned 1,6000 shares, and in the other 1,200. The banks refused to pay the State any more than $100 a share, being the amount paid by it when subscribing to their stock, although at that time the Hartford was worth $140, and Phœnix $120 a share. The difference between the par value and the market value of these stocks was about $80,000. The State claimed the full value of its stocks, and instituted suits to recover the surplus market value. The Supreme Court of Errors decides that the State is entitled to its share of the surplus, and that the banks must pay over the amount of the full market value at the time of the withdrawal by the State. This decision also affects a large amount of subscriptions by religious societies, which have been made under the same regulations that governed the State subscriptions.

MEXICO.

The Capture of the City of Mexico—Letter to Señor Romero.

The following letter has been received at Washington by Señor ROMERO:

MEXICO, June 22, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Yesterday morning the City of Mexico was taken by Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, after a siege of seventy-two days. It was not taken by assault, nor by capitulation, nor by surprise, nor by strategy, nor by any of the prescribed rules of war. The process approached nearer to a sudden surrender produced by a panic than anything else in the history of warfare. The combined efforts of famine, fatigue, exhaustion and maddening and harassing doubts about what was occurring outside, prepared the garrison for the full and instant effects of this panic, which was produced by the first reliable information from Queretaro that the Emperor had been shot. The false statements, sustained with great tenacity under pain of death for seventy days, suddenly lost their force and value, and the right arm of defence (the foreign element) became suddenly paralyzed. MAXIMILIAN had ceased to exist on the 19th, at 7 in the morning, and such an event it was impossible to suppress, disguise or color.

The result was that the beseiging army entered a city of 220,000 inhabitants, defended by excellent works, 100 pieces, and 8,000 or 9,000 troops, without the loss of a single man. Such was the effect of a sudden moral depression, caused by the discovery of the deceit of MARQUEZ, who maintained, up to the last hour, by threats of death on one hand and great rejoicings on the other, that the Emperor was at the gates of the city to relieve the garrison, and this up to the hour that he had really ceased to exist. When the fact was known the Austrians ceased to coöperate further in the defence, the Mexican officers retired from the works in disgust, not a gun was pointed at the enemy, and the men disbanded, firing their pieces in the air. Only in Mexico, of all places in the world, can be witnessed the spectacle of such a transcendent change, after four years of atrocious sufferings, and not a shadow of violence or disturbance on the part of the besiegers. At 10 o'clock on the same morning I was walking with my wife and daughter through the city, noting the change of faces and uniforms among the palpable evidences of change, and looking for friends and relations who have been four years persistently working out this change.

Seventy days' siege before the city had allowed time for the planning of admirable precautions that were put in practice at the moment of occupation, and have produced a pleasant impression of the administrative tact of PORFIRIO DIAZ, who is of a most active temperament. Right men were put in right places, and a *compadu* of ours, a man of force of character and iron integrity, MARTINEZ DEL CASTRO, was made President of the municipality. PORFIRIO DIAZ has added fresh laurels to his already excellent and unblotted reputation. Though carrying on his immense works of siege up to the last moment with unflagging energy, yet he attained his desires and took the city without the loss of a man, and kept better order than is seen on the Boulevards des Italiens.

The execution of MAXIMILIAN, though entirely opposed to my ideas of a high-toned civilization, or of a truly profound policy, was yet a measure of urgent necessity. To his stupid party he was a Messiah. His fanaticism approaches that of the Mussulmans. The effects of the compliance with this fatal necessity were apparent on the instant, and I traced a relic of that Moorish custom, that the instant the chief is down all is given up as lost. The capital, though protected by very respectable works of defence, fell and made no sign the same hour this fact was known. He was the last hope of the party, and it is urged with truth that, while he existed, the hydra-headed monster would perpetually rear its front where padres, monjas, military adventurers and idle employes might be found. Judged by his own sanguinary laws, especially that of 3d of October, 1865, it could not be otherwise. The horrible atrocities, the wholesale butcheries, the long-sustained immolations for political causes were too fresh to be ignored, and none were more convinced of this terrible necessity than himself. He died like a man of courage, while MIRAMON quailed like a cruel coward as he was. MARQUEZ, O'HORAN and LACUNZA are not yet caught, and we shall see that these will satisfy the vengeance for four years of unheard-of misfortunes.

Pray write to me and tell me if you want any special information. Yours, most truly,

D. W. SEAGER.

P. S.—I open my letter to say that we have heard something very good about SANTA ANNA, and of which you must necessarily know more than we do. This is admirable, and I trust in your aid to show Europe that the absence of the Imperial *régime* does not necessarily expose us to monarchy. I look forward now to a truly permanent state of peace and prosperity. The conduct to Gen. ORTEGA, and now to SANTA ANNA, is ample earnest of what revolutionists may now expect. Yours truly, D. W. S.

Requiem Mass for the Late Emperor of Mexico.

From the New Orleans Picayune, July 9.

A solemn Mass of Requiem for the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, of Mexico, will be celebrated this morning, at 8 o'clock, in the Redemptionist (German) Church of St. Mary, on Josephine-street, Fourth District. The Imperial Mexican, the German, French and other European Consuls, and the officers of the Austrian frigate *Elisabeth*, are expected to be present. Apart from his claims to such pious offices as an exemplary son of the Church, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN's memory is particularly dear to the Redemptionist Fathers. He was the benefactor of the Order in Germany, and before leaving for Mexico called at one of their houses to take an affectionate farewell. The good Fathers, whose lives are an unremitting sacrifice for the living of every social condition, could not forget their Princely friend whose life was laid down with a heroism and self-sacrifice in the interest of others that translates him to the front rank of the noble army of martyrs.

AQUATICS.

The College Regatta at Worcester—Arrival of the Crews—The Programme.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 13.

The Harvard University and Freshman crews, with their boats, arrived at Davis Cottage, on the banks of Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, yesterday forenoon. Mr. SIDNEY HOLDRIDGE, with his wherry *Unknown*, entered for the single scull race, accompanied the crews. On reaching the lake, where they were received by Messrs. BROWN and HEYWOOD, of the Committee of Reception, the boats were launched and pulled up to the boat-houses near the causeway at the Quinsigamond Hotel. Sheltering the boats, the crews repaired to the farm-house a short distance from the lake, where the Harvard crew of last year quartered. Here they indulged in beef and potatoes, comforting the hungry stomachs resulting from their tedious ride on freight cars. In the latter part of the afternoon the boats were taken out and pulled over the course. The Freshman crew gave evidence of splendid capacities, but they apparently need a little more practice.

The Yale Freshman crew appeared at the lake as the Harvard men prepared to pull, and observed the latter closely as they rowed off. Concerning Yale it appears that their men have much confidence in their University crew, notwithstanding the statements of its misfortunes. They consider their Freshman crew far superior to the Harvard Freshman. The appearance of the Freshman crew of Yale indicated close training, and they are undoubtedly in first-rate condition. They anticipate an easy victory over the Harvard Freshmen, placing a low estimate on their abilities. The rowing of the Harvard University crew, however, excited admiration, which they freely express. It should be said, in this connection, that the Harvard Freshmen are affected by the unfavorable opinion of them by Yale only in such a manner as to produce in them a greater determination than ever to win their race. The Yale Freshmen congratulate themselves on having a boat superior to that of the Harvard Freshmen, but the new club boat of the latter, expected to-day, should be seen before conclusions are made. The boat of the Yale Freshmen will leave New-Haven for Worcester this morning, at 8 o'clock. It was stated yesterday that the Yale University crew would not arrive in Worcester before Wednesday next. The train arriving at Worcester from Springfield last night at 10:40 o'clock brought a number of Yale men.

Last evening the committee of the citizens of Worcester on the regatta held a meeting in the Bay State House, for the purpose of hearing reports of progress from the various sub-committees. After a discussion of the subject it was voted that the first and second prizes in the single scull race be $100 and $50 respectively. This proposition was regarded with especial favor in view of the defection of the intended race for four-oared Worcester boats and the probability that the single scull race will excite great interest among the spectators; in consideration thereof it was deemed of importance to offer a larger sum that a greater number of competitors might be attracted. The original prizes were $75 and $50. The entries for the single scull race are but two—JOHN TYLER, Jr., to pull in the *Stephen Roberts*, and SIDNEY HOLDRIDGE to pull in the *Unknown*. Mr. TYLER was the winner of the second prize in the single scull race at the Boston city regatta on the 4th inst. Mr. HOLDRIDGE is a new hand at the single scull, but is a first-rate oar, having pulled the bow of the Harvard Scientific boat, the winner of the race for class boats in the last annual Harvard regatta.

The order of the sports during the two days is as follows: On Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., a match game of base ball between the Freshmen of Harvard and Yale, on the Agricultural Grounds; at 2 o'clock P. M., a base ball match between the Sophomores of Harvard and Yale, on the Agricultural Grounds; in the evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, a concert by the Harvard Glee Club, and a promenade concert and dance—music by Brown's Brigade Band. On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, a champion base ball match between the College nines of Harvard and Williams, on the Agricultural grounds—music being volunteered by Brown's band; the College regatta, and a single scull race in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, on Lake Quinsigamond, with a race for single sculls; it is expected, also, that WALTER BROWN, of Portland, will row three miles against time. The general anticipation is that the occasion will be invested with more interest and attract a larger number of visitors than any previous regatta.

Last night the Harvard men were provided with suitable beds and all necessaries, Mr. WM. BLAIKIE having accompanied them and attended to such matters, giving them the advantage of his experience. The condition of the lake and its surroundings for a race are better than ever before. The approaches to the grand stand will be more accessible than they were last year, workmen being engaged in grading them yesterday. It should be added that the Yale men will quarter at the old places, near Mr. PRENTICE's.

The Alleged Sterility of the Rocky Mountains.

From the Colorado Times.

There is something desolate, cold and cheerless suggested by the words "Rocky Mountains." As the mountains are approached, the idea is by no means expelled, the mountains look black and dismal, and all the darker from the contrast of the pure and glittering snow that covers the everlasting peaks. But upon approaching their base, and entering into the foot hills, the dark masses assume the form and color of living nature, and one is struck with the richness in trees, apparently all pine. The boundless forests seem sufficient to supply the wants of a nation. Rich and luxuriant grasses soon come into view, flowers in great variety, and of hues bright and profuse, gladden the eye on every side, when the dark illusion fades away and the stranger feels that, despite the wild and rugged peaks, even in the very midst of rough upheavals and fantastic overturnings, there appear spots of rich verdure that might be made into luxuriant gardens. Along the gulch, along the bases of most of the hills, often far up and even on their summits, there is rich black soil, frequently many feet in depth, which, under the skillful manipulation of man, would, in this electric climate, compete with even California in luxuriousness of production, while the many streams that ooze out on every side afford the most ample means for irrigation. While with our small population we are almost dependent on the valley for the common products of the kitchen garden, we have yet within a circuit of three miles around Central City, enough unsurpassed rich soil to supply a population of 20,000 persons and the ready means of building houses and fences on the spot. In fact, the using of the loose stones for that purpose would uncover more soil that could readily be made available for profitable uses.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The people of Santa Cruz, Cal., gave Senator COLE a very enthusiastic reception on his return home from Washington. The Senator availed himself of the occasion to make a brief speech, in which, among other things, he complimented the Government upon its purchase of Russian America, regarding it as an auxiliary to the acquisition of British Columbia. On home politics the Senator is reported to have said that "the people were overtaxed," and they must reduce the expenses of Government by cutting down the army to a peace footing, &c. The national debt, he thought, was being paid too fast.

One of the resolutions adopted by the Texas Republican State Convention was to the effect that the Convention appreciated the disposition of Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. GRIFFIN to protect the loyal people of Texas, and invited their consideration of the necessity for adopting further measures to secure freedom of speech and of the press. The Convention also declared the continuance of the present civil officers, they being hostile to the reconstruction bills, an impediment to the enforcement of the laws of Congress.

A meeting has been held in Albemarle, Va., to counteract the influence of that recently held there, which declared in favor of the Republican Party. The last meeting, in the resolutions adopted, said: "We deplore the action of the meeting held on the 1st inst. as ill-advised and unfortunate; we take political leave of its members with deep regret, and hope that they will speedily return from the unnatural association into which they have entered."

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "A movement, that looks as though it would become formidable, has been organized at Washington, among some of the members of Congress, to put SHERIDAN forward as a Presidential candidate. Speaker COLFAX's friends do not like the attempt, and will oppose it secretly or openly."

A. H. HALL, late Register in Brookhaven, Ga., has resigned, giving his reason as follows: "I am a Southern man. I could not see a negro preferred to white people. As I am no Radical, I shall not be made a cat's paw for a party I abhor."

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch* declares that "policy, no less than principle, dictates a firm opposition to the Republican Party, and that death itself is preferable to the shame which such a course will occasion."

Hon. B. H. HILL is announced to address the people of Atlanta, Ga., on the 16th inst., "by invitation of the Conservative ministers and the friends of the Constitution."

Hon. B. H. HILL, of Georgia, has tendered his services in defence of any person who will make a case before the District Courts on present political issues.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Washington dispatches say that the Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners has arranged its plan of operations. During the Summer the members of the Committee will take evidence in the Northern States, making the point at which some member will be present and the time known, that all soldiers or others having information on the subject in hand can communicate it. In the Fall the whole Committee will go South to the various prison pens. The rebel archives, as arranged and collated by Dr. LIEBER, will be placed at the disposal of the Committee.

Some idea of the lumber trade of Wisconsin is afforded by the statement that there have already passed Kilbourn City, on the way to the Mississippi, 2,226 rafts containing 133,560,000 feet of lumber, and 77,910,000 shingles. It is estimated that the total quantity of the two commodities rafted down that stream the present year, will not fall short of 178,000,000 feet of lumber, and 163,900,000 shingles, valued in the aggregate at over $4,000,000. This makes no account of the laths and other small lumber manufactured upon the Wisconsin and its tributaries, the Yellow, Plover, Lemonweir, &c.

Advices from Southwest Missouri state that there is great destitution and some actual suffering among the men who were employed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and its contractors, occasioned by the Company not being able to raise money to pay their indebtedness. All their employes have two, and many six months' pay due them, which they are unable to get. All the property belonging to the Company along the line of the road has been attached and the furniture and fixtures of the general office in this city have lately been seized by the Sheriff.

New Orleans papers say that a requisition has been received by the Governor of Louisiana from Gov. FENTON, of New-York, asking that ROBERT BYRON JONES, late Judge of the Louisiana Supreme Court, be delivered in arrest for transportation to New-York, there to answer a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. But the request cannot be complied with, from the fact that JONES is now in prison in New Orleans, awaiting trial on a charge of murdering, in complicity with his two brothers, Mr. CYRUS W. STAUFFER, at Natchitoches, a few weeks ago.

Mississippi papers say that a terrible disease, similar to the cholera, has broken out among the freedmen on the plantations along the Yazoo River. This disease has every appearance of cholera, though it has confined itself to the freedmen. On one plantation eleven died during a few days; on another four, and on a third place five died during one week, and numbers are sick. The disease, it is thought, was brought on by the negroes eating such quantities of catfish, half cooked and seasoned.

The Baltimore papers say that CHARLES JARRATT, a negro, who made an affidavit charging the Colored Union Leagues of Baltimore County, Md., with a conspiracy to kill all the whites, and connecting certain citizens with the atrocious intention, has been arrested, and is now in jail. He has appeared before a Justice and made another affidavit, still contending that the negroes purposed rising, murdering the whites, &c. He is thought to be insane.

A few nights since the Chicago Police force was divided in squads, and made a descent upon various houses of ill-fame, capturing the inmates and locking them up. Eight keepers of houses and 30 or 40 inmates, male and female, were brought before a magistrate and fined, the former $25 each and the latter $10. This war is to be continued upon the social evil from day to day.

About ten days since a gentleman named J. L. PETERS, a boarder at the St. James Hotel, in Cincinnati, was robbed of $25,000 in bonds and checks—his room having been entered in the night, and the valuables abstracted from his pants' pocket. The bonds were subsequently found concealed in an old stove in the cellar of the hotel.

New-Jersey papers report that the proprietors of the principal hotels at the watering-places in that State are apprehensive that this season's business will result in a pecuniary loss to them. Though the time when the hotels are usually well filled, thus far scarcely any of them at Cape May, Atlantic City or Long Branch have made their expenses.

The Bright Hope mine has been examined lately to a large extent, and fifteen bodies have been found. These bodies were decomposing rapidly, and could only be recognized by their clothing or by their place of work; it being thought that the men were instantly killed where they were accustomed to work.

A letter from Moorefield, West Va., says that the wheat crop in that valley will be the largest and probably the best in the last ten years. Corn, though a little backward, bids fair to be a full average crop; rye, oats, potatoes, grass, &c., are all satisfactory, and vegetables of every kind are in abundance.

A San Francisco paper says that the steamer *Vanderbilt* has been laid up at Mare Island, and will probably never be put in commission again. Her timbers are very tender, in fact the hull is badly decayed, and is held together more by the diagonal iron straps than by the strength of the timbers.

Detroit, Mich., is to have a new opera house, for which the land has been purchased, to cost $150,000, and to be one hundred feet front with a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. It is designed to seat two thousand persons.

EMMA C. MOORE, an orphan girl residing in Atlanta, Ga., having quarreled with her lover, took poison and then plunged into the river. She was rescued from the water by a policeman but died soon after. She was but fifteen years old.

San Francisco papers suggest that a college in California devoted to the education of young Japanese in our language, arts and sciences, would be liberally patronized.

It is proposed to organize the Alumni of William's College, residing in Albany and Northern New-York, into a society auxiliary to the main association, which gathers annually at the College.

Two horse thieves have been tried and convicted befor a military court in Mississippi under Gen. ORD's late order, and sentenced by him to five years in the Dry Tortugas.

Seven buildings in Owosso, Mich., including a large tannery and a woolen factory were burned on the 11th inst. The loss was estimated at $30,000.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The *Overland China Mail* says: "Several ladies, bent on missionary efforts, were brought out a few months ago by the ship *Lammermuir*, and settled at Hangchow, under the auspices of a Mr. TAYLOR. This happy family has, we learn, exploded. The ladies were required to dress in Chinese costume and to eat Chinese chow-chow, and rebelled against both edicts. The former proceedings drew down on them unfavorable notice from the Chinese, and the latter disagreed with their constitutions. They have accordingly returned to Ningpo."

Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, Jr., son of Rev. Dr. W. L. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, died recently in Houston, Texas. He was for many years a resident of Louisville, where he held the positions of Professor in the Louisville Medical University and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital. During the rebellion he took sides with the South, and at the termination of the war was serving as Gen. LEE's Chief Medical Director. After the surrender he removed to Houston.

Gen. SHERIDAN, in general orders No. 25, makes the following assignments to duty upon his staff, viz: Capt. M. V. Sheridan, Seventh Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Gentry, Captain Seventeenth Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General for the Fifth District; Lieut. Wm. Hoelcke, Thirty-ninth Infantry, in charge of the Engineer office at headquarters, relieving Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. L. Gillespie, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army.

At a corporation meeting of Brown University, on the 10th inst., a letter from Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of Rochester, declining the Presidency of the Institution, was read, but no election was made to fill the vacancy, though a committee was appointed to select a suitable condidate for election at the next commencement.

Messrs. JOHN A. ANDREW, HENRY LEE, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH and WM. G. RUSSELL have been nominated as candidates for Overseers of Harvard University.

Gen. HAZEN has received leave of absence, and soon starts for Europe to make a three or four months' trip abroad.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* understands that ex-President JAMES BUCHANAN has been engaged to lecture in that city the coming Winter.

The poet WHITTIER first appeared in print in the Newburyport (Mass.) *Free Press* in 1826.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13, 1867.

$58,000	U. S. 6s, '71, C.	110⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	109
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅞
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New	108⅛
20,000	do	108
8,500	do	108⅛
36,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '64	109⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	108⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	102⅛
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅜
2,000	Tr. N. 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108
2,100	do Small	107⅜
7,500	do 2d Ser.	107⅜
8,500	do Third Ser.	107⅜
2,500	N. Y. St. 5s, '74	92½
71,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	67
10,000	Tenn. 6s, New	64⅜
36,000	do	66
30,000	do	66
34,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	59
5,000	do	59⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s New	59
3,000	do	58⅞
10,000	Missouri 6s	100⅛
20,000	do	100⅜
5,000	do	101
5,000	do 2d call	101⅛
12,000	Ga. St. 7s nw	83
5,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	92⅛
45,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛
10,000	do	28⅜
10,000	do	28⅛
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	90
10,000	do	89⅛
13	Bk. of Com.	116
40	Ocean Bank	101⅛
10	Bank of N. Ame.	105
10	Continental Bank	104
10	Fourth N. Bank	105⅛
5	do	106
115	Phenix Bank	105
142	West. U. Tel	47⅛
200	do	47⅜
100	do s30	47⅜
200	do	47⅞
100	do b30	48
100	do b10	48
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	40
00	Canton Co.	48⅛
00	do c	48⅜
20	Amer. Coal	45
00	Mar. Min. Pr.	23⅜
00	At. Mail	110
00	do	110⅛
05	Boston W. P.	28
00	do	23⅛
00	do	22⅜

400	Wells & F. Ex.	65
100	Adams Ex. Co.	69½
40	Am. Ex. Co.	65
6	do	64¾
20	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℘ cent. paid	11
300	Pacific Mail	143⅜
100	do 2d call	143⅛
400	do	143⅜
500	N. Y. Central	105⅝
100	do	106
500	do 2d call	105⅞
100	Erie Railroad	70⅜
300	do b30	70⅜
500	do	70⅜
800	do b10	70⅜
100	do s60	70
400	do	70⅜
300	do s10	70⅜
200	do 2d call	70⅜
500	do	70⅜
100	do	70⅜
300	do	70⅛
200	Hud. R. R.	109⅜
11	N. Y. & N. H. R.	118½
100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	20
100	Reading R.	104
400	do 2d call	103⅞
8	M. S. & N. I.	80⅜
700	do	80⅜
100	do b10	80⅜
600	do s10	80⅜
200	do 2d call	80⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	91⅛
600	do	91⅜
100	do b10	91⅜
60	Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
1450	do	44⅜
200	do b10	45⅛
200	do 2d call	44⅞
200	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	68⅜
200	do s10	68⅜
100	do 2d call	68⅜
100	Panama R.	253
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	119⅜
300	Chic. & R. I.	97⅜
100	do	97⅜
300	do b10	97⅜
100	do	97⅜
100	do b60	97⅜
200	do	97⅜
400	Mil. & St. P. R.	48
100	do	48⅛
100	do	45½
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63⅜
100	do b10	63⅜
100	do	63⅜
100	do b10	63⅜
100	do	63⅜
200	Tel., W. & W.	49⅜
10	Mor. & Essex R.	65
100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	101⅛
100	do	101⅛
100	do	101⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	28⅛
100	Mer. Un. Ex. s30	17
100	Mariposa Min.	10⅜
100	Quicksilver	28⅜
100	Adams Ex. Co.	70
600	West. U. Tel.	47⅜
400	do	47⅜
1200	do	47⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.	105⅝
200	do b3	105⅞
1200	Erie R.	70⅜
1900	do	70⅜
400	do b3	70⅜
300	do c	70⅜
400	do b3	70⅜
300	do	70
400	Reading R.	103⅞
400	do	103⅞
500	do	103⅜
200	do	103⅞
200	do b30	103⅞
300	T., W. & W.	49
300	Mil. & St. Paul	48⅜

300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63⅜
100	do	63½
1300	M. So. & N. I.	79⅜
100	do	79⅜
200	do b15	80
200	do	80
400	Clev. & Pitts.	91
600	Chi. R. I. & P.	97⅜
100	do s3	97
300	do b3	97⅜
100	do b15	97⅜
100	do	97⅜
800	Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
200	do	44⅜
300	do c	44⅜
800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	67⅜
600	do b3	67⅜
300	do c	67⅜
100	do b10	67⅜
100	P., F. W. & C. ex. div.	101
100	do	101⅛
100	do	101⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	28⅜
10,000	do s10	28⅜
40,000	do	28⅛
200	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	143⅜
100	do c	143⅜
100	do b10	143⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	48
100	do c	47⅞
100	do c	48
200	Atlantic Mail	110⅜
100	Boston W. P.	28⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. b10	105⅞
800	Erie R.	70⅜
3600	do	71
600	do c	70⅜
300	do b10	70⅜
400	do s3	70⅜
1200	do c	71
300	do b15	71⅛
400	do	71⅛
100	Adams Ex.	70
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅜
300	Tol., W. & W.	49⅛

300	Reading R.	103⅜
200	do b10	103⅞
400	M. S. & N. I.	80⅜
800	do	80⅜
200	do s15	80⅜
200	do c	80⅜
300	do b10	80⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	91⅛
200	do c	91
400	do c	91⅜
200	do	91⅜
200	Chi., R. I. & P. c	97⅜
200	Chic. & N. W.	45
300	do	45⅛
600	Chic. & N. W. P.	68⅜
100	do s10	68⅜
200	do	68⅜
200	do b10	68⅜
400	do	68⅜
100	do s10	68⅜
300	do c	68⅜
200	do b3	68⅜
150	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅜

MONDAY, July 15—A. M.

There was a fair amount of general Trade through the past week. The preparations for the Fall business continues to increase, and the importation of General Foreign Merchandise is large. The Dry Goods entries are as yet moderate in amount. The Domestic Commission houses participate in the calculation that the abundant harvests throughout the country will give them a paying trade for the Fall consumption. Several additional Dry Goods concerns have suspended payments because of the unsatisfactory results of the Winter and Spring business, the decline in the value of their goods on hand, and their extravagant rents and other expenses. The losses from these failures are divided between the manufacturers on the other side, the American importers and the Domestic Commission men. The bankrupt estates will wind up, paying from 40 to 60 cents on the dollar. The banks hold but a moderate amount of their paper under discount, and most of this with two names.

The Money market works easy. The Deposit line is going up quite rapidly—nearly twenty millions in three weeks—while the Loans for the same period have been increased only about four millions. The Public Funds were the first securities to feel the effect of this condition of the Bank movement on the Stock Exchange, but the Railway market soon followed, after an unusually prolonged depression and bearish rule on the Exchange. The excitement last week was again very marked, though somewhat varied on Friday by sensational rumors, growing out of the Dry Goods failures referred to above, though really designed to strike at the Bank credit of the City. These were too absurd for more than a few hours, and on Saturday the upward movement in prices was stronger than before. The Erie speculation leads the market at present, but the Dividend Stocks, like New-York Central, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, &c., attract equally important orders, many of them from outside buyers here for permanent holding, and also from the country. The talk so effectually employed a month or two ago of diminished receipts on the New-York and Western lines has spent its force, and the later efforts to create distrust by rumors and hand-bills of damaging competition for railway passengers, have also been more than qualified, if not wholly quieted, by the prevailing confidence in the harvest, in the early improvement of trade, and in the easy working of the Money market.

In regard to the movements in Erie, for and against the Stock, it would be difficult to say at present where they will ultimately turn, as it would be equally premature to say how far they are likely to bear upon the annual meeting of the stockholders in October. Last season the first movement in the Stock carried it up to 74 ℘ cent.; the second to 95 ℘ cent. The former figure in the present instance has already been nearly reached, and some of the Brokers no doubt believe it will be surpassed this week or next. In the case of the established Dividend Roads, which were subjects, in common with Erie, Michigan Southern, Northwest, &c., of the recent bearish depression, we remark a continued heavy *short* interest in New-York Central and Rock Island, and both Stocks have been made to feel the opposition to the general rise, even within the last week or ten days. They show, nevertheless, a steady and somewhat determined advance, and we should not be surprised to see this accelerated to pretty near the highest points of last Summer and Fall. The change in the executive of the New-York Central which has been voluntarily promised by the present incumbent, will probably be consummated at the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors, and the new President, whoever he may be, will no doubt feel it his first and constant duty to look, personally and officially, after the practical administration of the Road along its entire line, and also to its relations to the connecting lines, East and West. The value of the Stock now stands worth upon the books of the Company about 120 ℘ cent., from which the August Dividend of 3 ℘ cent. will be taken, leaving the undivided surplus full 17 ℘ cent., without taking into the account the large market premium on 5,420 shares in the Buffalo and State Line Road, which would really add over 2 ℘ cent. to the surplus or undivided income, if valued at 229 ℘ cent. in place of par. The Rock Island Road already shows signs of an improving traffic, if this were needed so early to insure the 5 ℘ cent. half-yearly Dividend in October—which it is not—and it may be that before they close up their *short* accounts in the Stock, some of the late free sellers at and below 90 ℘ cent., and more recently at 95@96 ℘ cent., will find Rock Island, as they have already found Fort Wayne, too well appreciated to be kept below par, even by main force, long at a time.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,412,576, against the total entries of $6,500,355 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,075,579, against $2,094,882 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $4,659,935, against $2,239,270 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,139,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,895 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 7,334.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to July 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,882,386	May	$21,475,525
February	25,494,290	June	20,478,305
March	21,387,107	July 6	3,971,793
April	25,351,883	July 13	5,412,576
Total since Jan. 1			$144,413,565
Against same date 1866			169,442,838
Decrease since Jan. 1			$25,029,273

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to July 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$12,448,447	May	$13,303,845
February	15,452,806	June	15,103,120
March	20,474,226	July 3	3,541,893
April	17,863,866	July 10	2,095,879
Total since Jan. 1			$100,354,112
Against same date 1866			109,279,300
Decrease since Jan. 1			$8,925,188
Gold, July 13, 1867			139⅛ ℘ cent.
Gold, July 14, 1866			152⅝ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

January	$2,726,762	May	$9,043,164
February	2,124,161	June	6,724,272
March	1,801,141	July 6	1,534,661
April	2,261,289	July 13	4,659,935
Total since Jan. 1			$30,964,569
Against same date 1866			49,489,176
Decrease since Jan. 1			$18,524,607

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,369	May	1,194,679
February	1,738,908	June	2,792,316
March	1,913,973	July 4	817,770
April	3,162,783	July 11	700,113
Total since Jan. 1			$14,793,540
Against same date 1866			20,541,141
Decrease since Jan. 1			$5,747,601

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,220,384	January	$7,465,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,852
March	12,198,030	March	2,830,326
April	9,511,074	April	247,028
May	8,634,697	May	16,203,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,962
July 6	1,682,000	July 6	5,009,000
July 13	2,130,000	July 13	2,693,000
Total	$64,118,511	Total	$35,993,329
To date, 1866	72,686,480	To date, 1866	28,177,448

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	139@139⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜@112⅛@111¾
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅜@108⅝@108
First Series, 7-30s	107⅝@107¾@107½
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	102⅛@[illegible]
New-York Central	105⅛@[illegible]
New York and Erie	69⅜@72⅜@[illegible]
Rock Island	97⅜@[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	100⅛@[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	[illegible]
Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]

The Gold Room ruled firm at 139⅛ ℘ cent. Saturday. The Export demand of the day $2,506,182 in Gold, and $456,349 in Silver bars and coin. For the week the total Export of Gold and Silver is $4,659,935, as follows:

July 9, steamer Russia, Liverpool, Am. Gold	$1,268,000
July 9, steamer Russia, Liverpool, Gold Bars	150,000
July 9, steamer Russia, Liverpool, Mex. Silver	22,744
July 12, steamer Columbia, Havana, Spanish Gold	10,600
July 12, steamer Columbia, Havana, Doubloons	10,470
July 12, steamer Columbia, Havana, Am. Gold	30,041
July 12, steamer Columbia, Havana, Am. Silver	74,620
July 12, steamer Erin, Liverpool, Am. Gold	82,000
July 13, steamer Ville de Paris, Havre, Am. Gold	463,600
July 13, steamer Ville de Paris, Havre, Gold Bars	441,217
July 13, steamer Ville de Paris, Havre, Silver	23,940
July 13, steamer Ville de Paris, Havre, Foreign Silver and Gold	24,800
July 13, steamer Corsica, Nassau, Am. Gold	12,605
July 13, steamer City of London, Liverpool, Am. Gold	1,363,000
July 13, steamer City of London, Liverpool, Gold Bars	36,000
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Am. Gold	66,135
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Gold Bars	157,441
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Gold and Silver	23,260
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Silver Bars	399,140
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Silver and Coin	22,000
July 13, steamer Saxonia, Hamburg, Foreign Coin	2,000
Total	$4,659,935

The Customs demand for Gold during the week $2,139,000. The Treasury paid out $2,698,000 for Gold Interest. The Banks gain $2,000,000 in Gold and $1,000,000 in Greenbacks. They also add to their general line of Deposits $6,200,000, and only $1,300,000 to their Loans. The market for Money closes easy at 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. There is a pause in the advance in the Public Funds; the market early in the day was lower than on Friday, but after the Bank movement of the week was reported there was a renewed disposition to buy the 7.30s and 5-20s. The general balances in the Treasury at the close amount to $130,581,603, as against $130,492,491 the previous Saturday.

The Railway market recovered all that it lost on Friday, and at the close of business the demand was strong and prices firm. The quotations at 4 o'clock, (no late Boards being held on Saturday,) were as follows, compared with Friday night. There was continued excitement at the morning Exchange Boards, and in the Long Room in the afternoon, the *Bulls* on the Erie speculation having the advantage:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	102⅛	Northwest	45	44⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞	111⅞	N. West Pref.	68	68⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108	Rock Island	97⅞	98⅜
N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅞	Fort Wayne	101⅜	101⅛
Erie	70⅜	71⅜	W. U. Telegraph	48	48⅜
Hudson	110	109⅞	Cumberland	40⅛	40
Reading	103⅜	104⅛	Mariposa, Pref.	24	24
Mich. Southern	79⅝	80⅜	St. Paul Pref.	63⅜	63⅜
Illinois Central	123	123	Toledo & Wabash	48⅜	49⅛
Pittsburgh	91	91⅜	American Gold	139⅛	139⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	65	66	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States. The market was weak early in the day, but improved at the close:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	135	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108
6 ℘ cent., 1868	133	5-20, c., 1867	108
6 ℘ cent., coup. 1868	135	5-20 cou., small	108
6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	110⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1871	116
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅛	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	107
5-20, reg., 1862	108	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	109
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅞	End. cou., 1874	107⅛
5-20 registered, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅜	7 3-10 1st series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000 '65	109⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	108	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds. The Tennessees, new, advanced 1 ℘ cent. on Friday's sales, making the rise for the week about 2½ ℘ cent.:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. 1870	102	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	97
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Mich. 7 ℘ c. War l'n.	97
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	65
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	66⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99⅜	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	51
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	51
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	N. Car. 6s	71
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	59
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	100⅛	North Carolina n. bds.	58⅛
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	98⅛	Missouri 6s	100⅜
Illinois C. reg, 1860	98⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	73⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	98⅜	Missouri Pac. R. iss	100⅜
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99	California 7s	122⅛
Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1868	97	Connecticut 6s	98

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. For the shares of the up-town National Bank, wickedly rumored on the Stock Exchange, on Friday, as in difficulty, 104@105 ℘ cent. was bid, and the Bank opened on Saturday morning with about three and a half millions of cash in hand:

New-York	120	Hanover	112½
Manhattan	135	Irving	100
Union	116	Metropolitan	127
National	111	Market	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Nassau	105½
Seventh Ward	106	Shoe and Leather	108
Commerce	116½	Continental	103
Ocean	101	Marine	140
Mercantile	110	Commonwealth	106
Pacific	175	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Chatham	135	Fourth National	105
Bank of the Repub.	116	Ninth National	104
Bank of North Am'a.	104½	Tenth National	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	107	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1867	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	85
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	96⅜	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	87⅜	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	91⅜	Chi. & R. I. con. M.	90
Hud. R. 6s. 1st M. 1869	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	101⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 69-72	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	89
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	113	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	98⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	77
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	77	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93⅜	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	89	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100⅛
Con. 7 ℘ c. 1st m.	85⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Lack & W Bds	95		

Among the July changes made by the Brokers we notice that Mr. GEORGE PHIPPS, of the late very successful Stock and Bullion firm of GENTIL & PHIPPS, has joined Mr. FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM and Mr. THOMAS BELKNAP, Jr., formerly of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & Co., whose old affairs have been liquidated. The style of the new house is KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, Bankers and Brokers, No. 24 Broad-street. Mr. PHIPPS will represent the firm at the regular Stock Exchange Board. Mr. EDWARD STEPHENS, of the firm of WALBRIDGE & STEPHENS, No. 15 Broad-street, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The Cotton-Tax—Frauds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noting your remarks on frauds upon the revenue, I wish to add cotton to the list; but in this case it is the oppressiveness of the tax which induces parties to bribe the Government officers.

Looking at the probability of cotton falling to 20c. ℘ lb. within the next four months, the tax of 2½c. ℘ lb. will then be equal to an income tax of from 25 to 50 ℘ cent. or more upon the growers, however small their incomes may be from this branch of agriculture; and this when the tax on larger incomes has been reduced to 5 ℘ cent., and all incomes not above $1,000 have been exempted from taxation.

The Government knows very well already, and so do hundreds in New-Orleans, that there were certificates of tax payment afloat in that place for not less than 300,000 bales of cotton, when the stock was below 100,000 bales; and those certificates were frequently offered for sale $2 ℘ bale, while the correct tax is about $13 ℘ bale.

This tax ought not to stand for one day, nor any tax at all upon cotton, for the interests of the North suffer by it. Neither New-York nor Illinois nor the Northwestern States would pay a similar tax on wheat, nor can the cotton growers be expected to pay it.

INVESTIGATOR.

We do not agree in all the views of our correspondent on the Cotton Tax, and we apprehend that his information in regard to the frauds at New-Orleans may have reached him somewhat overcolored.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 13, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 5,778 bbls., and 11,119 bags Flour, 110 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 240 bushels Wheat, 35,499 bushels Corn, 330 bushels Oats, 15 pkgs. Cut Meats, 23 bbls. Lard, and 153 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request and steady at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at unaltered prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely dealt in at uniform prices. Middling grades closed at 26c.@27½c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 2,300 bales, against receipts of 586 bales. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet but steady on good grades and desirable lots, while the lower grades have been heavy and irregular, with many sales under quotations. There is a fair supply of Cotton offering on the market, with holders generally ready to meet the market at quotations—the inquiry being largely from spinners. Good stapled Cottons are in demand. The exports for the week are 6,541; the engagements for next week, 2,200 bales. Freights by steam, 3-16d.@¼d., dull; by sail, 3-16d., dull. The receipts at all ports for the week ending July 12, show about 5,800 bales. The reports of the growing Cotton crop continue very generally favorable. The stock of Cotton at all the ports—in warehouses and on shipboard—is about 170,000 bales. The stock at the interior towns, 25,000 bales. The receipts at the ports are now light, and mostly at the expense of the stock of the interior towns. Our spinners are using about 9,000 bales per week. The exports last season, from the 12th of July to the 1st of September, averaged 5,500 bales per week, making the consumption and export for seven weeks, or until the 1st of September, 101,500 bales—allowing the receipts at the ports until the 1st of September to reach 30,000 bales, will leave stock at the ports on the 1st about 100,000 bales. Owing to the failures in the Dry-goods market there is less doing, but prices are unchanged."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	4,915
Receipts last week	9,462
Receipts preceding week	6,760
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	384,347
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	611,909
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Receipts since Tuesday	4,119
Exports since Jan. 1	326,917
Exports since Sept. 1	445,390
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	80,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,827,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,485,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	170,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and desirable lots, especially of the better grades, have again advanced 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl. Inferior grades have been depressed and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,450 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$8 90; very poor to good Extra State at $8 75@$10 60; good to choice do. do. at $10 65@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 60 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$8 90
Extra State	8 75	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 50	@11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 65	@15 00
Extra Genesee	11 80	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@18 50

Southern Flour is in good request, and high grades are dearer; sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at $9 75@$11 65 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 70@$17 for fair to choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at $11@$15 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request, at from $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 80@$5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$15 75 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive to-day, but held more firmly. Sales, since our last, 22,500 bushels, including Amber Michigan, at $3 07; No. 2 Spring at $2 30@$2 32½; new crop Red Jersey at $2 90; and new White Virginia at $3 16 ℘ bushel. Corn has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 08½ for poor to handsome new Mixed Western; 90c.@$1 04 for unsound and damp, and $1 10@$1 19 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet; 5,500 bushels Canada sold at $1 55 ℘ bushel. Barley continues quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in moderate request and quite firm, including New Western at from 82c.@93c. for the whole range; State at 92½c.@94½c., in store and afloat, ℘ bushel; sales 41,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in request at 85c.@95c. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 95c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at steady rates, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 29,383 hides; sales 41,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs., 22¾c. gold, usual selections; 500 Dry Corrientes, to arrive, 21½ lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 21c. gold, usual selections; 2,100 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 4,200 Dry California, to arrive, 24 lbs., private terms; 6,100 Dry Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., 35c. currency, usual selections; 8,100 Dry Central American, 19@21 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Savanilla, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,700 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Salted Maranham, 26 lbs., private terms; 2,300 Dry Salted Matamoras, 33 lbs., private terms; 250 Dry Salted St. Thomas, 28 lbs., private terms; 1,950 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,900 Wet Rio Grande, to arrive, 56 lbs., private terms; 700 Wet Para, 60 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Buenos Ayres, horse, to arrive, 33 lbs., private terms; 4,300 City Slaughter, Ox, 70 lbs., 13½c.@13¾c. currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 119,500 (same time last year, 339,600—year before, 322,000,) and 110 bales. The stock includes, 115,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Corrientes; 1,300 Dry Central American; 1,000 Dry and Dry Salted Carthagena; 2,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 110 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The inquiry during the greater part of the week has been only of limited extent; toward the close, however, the market has become rather more animated. Receipts were in excess of sale. Prime leather, being only in limited supply, and selling below cost to manufacturers, is firmly held. Oak Sole—The market continues steady with a fair demand. Offal in good request at outside figures. Upper in Rough is quite scarce; prices have advanced 1c.@2c. ℘ lb. Week's Receipts of sole leather about 62,000 sides." We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℘ lb.

METALS—Are quoted steady in price, with a very moderate inquiry for the leading articles.

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@52c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57c.@59c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 37½@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$6; Pitch, $4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at 67c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 36 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 16c.@17c. for Crude; 11c.@12c. for do., in bulk; 25c.@29c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 37½c.@39c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon. Receipts to-day, 207 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening at higher prices, but closing heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., in lots, at $23 10@$23 50 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 15 cash; $22 25@$22 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 50@$19 75 for Prime, and $22 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 9½c.@10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon is scarce and wanted; 50 boxes Stretford Long Cut Hams sold on p. t. Lard is in good demand and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@13c., and small lots of very choice kettle-rendered at a shade higher prices ℘ lb. Beef continues in demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams are wholly nominal. Butter is in very moderate demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 7c.@14½c. ℘ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb	.18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb	.18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb	.13	@14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	.14½	@14½
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	.12	@13
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	.10	@12
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	.7	@9

SKINS—Are held above the views of buyers and are inactive.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform prices; sales since our last 680 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 430 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in lively request at from 14c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 55,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 88,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅝c.; also 70,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, 100 bales Cotton on private terms; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s.; 30 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Antwerp, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ℘ lb; 150 tierces Lard, at 25s.; 24 hhds Tobacco at 30s.; also, by sail, 750 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Bremen, 60 tons Cedarwood at 12s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Gibraltar and Malaga, a bark, with a general cargo, on private terms. For Cadiz and order, a vessel, with Tobacco at 30s.; if Valencia or Alicante, at 32s. 6d. For Pernambuco, a vessel on private terms.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

TWINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 48 Beekman-st., will supply at factory prices the following goods: First-class—Manilla, Jute and Sisal Rope, Belt, Sash, Bed and Drum Cords, Bale Rope, Plow, Chalk, Mason, Garden and Fish Lines, Tarred Twine and small Cordage. Second-class—Flax Twines, plain, white and colored; Gilling Threads, Seine Twines, hard and soft; Nets, Shoe Threads, Carpet Warp, Sewing, Sail and Broom Twines. Third class—Hemp Twines in every style for all trades; Tobacco, Wool and Hop Twines in season. Samples free. Price lists sent. JOSEPH WRAGG, President.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—FROM GEORGIA Wheat—for sale by HENRY W. SMITH & CO., No. 125 Broad-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE. Julia Dean as the Countess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT, RIVAL DUTCHMEN and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MY WIFE POLLY and ONLY A CENT. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Official List of Prizes Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The official list of prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, revised and corrected by Commissioner Derby, is published in the Weekly Times of July 6. Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches from St. Petersburgh set forth that the *Journal de St. Petersburg* pronounces the statement relative to a supposed Russian note in reference to Ireland—which statement was published in the English newspapers last week—a sheer fabrication. By telegram from Bokhara, in Tartary, it is stated that the Russian troops recently stormed the intrenched camp of the Khan of Bokhara and obtained a great victory.

The Imperial Government of Austria has dispatched Admiral Tegethoff, of the navy, to Mexico, to recover the remains of Maximilian.

The Emperor Napoleon has declared his intention of sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to effect the release of M. Dano, his French Minister to Mexico, of whose movements nothing has recently been heard. A dispatch from Paris also informs us that, on Saturday, the corner stone of a new Protestant Church, intended to accommodate the American residents of the metropolis, was laid in presence of a large concourse. The ceremonies incidental to the occasion were followed by a dinner given by the United States Consul, and, in the evening, by a grand display of fireworks.

Advices from Rome state that the Garibaldians are menacing the City of Viterbo.

CONGRESS.

The Senate assembled Saturday morning, but immediately took a recess until such time as the Conference Committee on the Reconstruction Bill should be ready to report. On reassembling a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution calling for information relative to the origin, nature and extent of the Indian difficulties. The report was laid on the table and ordered printed. A message was received from the President, and the Senate went into Executive Session. The doors being opened again, another recess was taken for half an hour. On reassembling, the House reported its action on the report of the Conference Committee, and on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate proceeded to consider the report. The report was then read, and debate followed, which was participated in by most of the members present. The motion on agreeing to the Conference report was then put, and resulted, yeas, 31; nays 6; absent or not voting, 16. Having been previously agreed to by the House the bill now goes to the President for his approval. Mr. Sumner desired to call up his Universal Suffrage Bill, but was declared out of order. He gave notice that on Monday he should move to suspend the rule adopted preventing the transaction of general business, so that his bill might be considered. Mr. Wilson called up the bill making appropriations to carry out reconstruction measures. It appropriates $1,648,777 for that purpose. It was stated that the Secretary of War had forwarded a communication to the House on that subject, and that a bill would shortly be prepared to cover the ground. Thereupon Mr. Wilson's bill was ordered to lie upon the table. The Appropriation Bill was reported from the House and ordered printed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Munger moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee appointed to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels, to inquire also regarding the treatment of rebel prisoners by our Government. During the debate which followed Mr. Eldridge asserted that Gen. Ould had informed him that when he (Ould) was Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, he had offered to deliver 20,000 sick and wounded soldiers to our Government without any equivalent, but that our officers of exchange had refused to receive them. Gen. Butler replied to this, that when any offer to deliver sick prisoners had been made the Government had promptly accepted it. The Arkansas memorial asking for an appropriation to aid in constructing levees, was taken up, and, after some debate, referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that irresponsible charges had been made of cruel treatment of rebel prisoners by our Government, and resolving that the House will entertain no resolution which implies other than the most kind, tender and humane treatment of its prisoners, unless such resolution is accompanied by a responsible charge that they were treated otherwise. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 108, nays 16. Mr. Stevens presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Reconstruction Bill, and gave a brief explanation of it. After some debate the report was agreed to and sent to the Senate. The House employed itself upon trivial matters until the bill was returned, when it was immediately signed. Under a suspension of the rules, a bill was introduced and passed appropriating $1,675,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the Reconstruction Acts. The House then adjourned to Monday morning.

GENERAL.

In the Surratt trial, Saturday, Mr. Carroll, one of the witnesses who testified to having seen the prisoner in Elmira on the 14th of April, 1865, was subjected to a searching cross-examination. Miss Olivia Jenkins, a niece of Mrs. Surratt, discredited the reports of conversations at Mrs. Surratt's house, as testified to by Weichman. The books of the Webster Hotel, in Canandagua, were introduced, and the name "John Harrison" shown as being entered under date of April 15, 1865. The defence claimed that it was Surratt who had entered that name at that time, and demanded that the books be admitted as evidence. The question was argued at length, Judge Fisher reserving his decision until Monday morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

From Washington we received Secretary Seward's official memorandum regarding the movements of Gen. Santa Anna in Mexico, and his avowed object in going there. Mr. G. Naphegyi, who claims to be the attorney and agent of Santa Anna, on the 8th of July addressed a letter to Mr. Seward, in which he invites the attention of the Department to certain transactions which recently occurred in the Gulf of Mexico, "by which," he says, "Senor Santa Anna has been prevented from complying with the expressed wishes of his fellow-citizens with regard to the political affairs of their common country, (meaning Mexico,) and by which almost immediately thereafter he was deprived of his personal liberty, and his life itself placed in jeopardy." He asks that the Government should interfere for the release of Santa Anna, and also that the United States Consul and Commander Roe, of the *Virginia*, should be censured for their interference in the matter. In reply to this, Secretary Seward quotes Commander Roe to show what Santa Anna was doing, and what he represented as follows: "He was on board of an American ship under the flag of the United States, in a city besieged by the Government of Mexico, declaring and fomenting the civil war against that Government, with which the United States are in friendly relations, under an assumed authority from the United States, and while he claimed to be under the protection and shield of their flag, he prevented the act of the surrender of Vera Cruz, after the terms of that surrender had been agreed to and accepted by both parties; and this under the declaration that he was acting under the authority of the United States." The Secretary says: "In this view of the subject, this Department not only does not disallow nor censure, but it approves the proceedings of the United States Consul, and of Commander Roe at Vera Cruz." In conclusion, Mr. Seward says: "That nation (Mexico) seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom and republican government. Only some great national injury, wrong or offence would justify this Government in suddenly assuming a hostile, or even an unfriendly, attitude toward the Republic of Mexico."

The Constitutional Convention Saturday received and referred to committees a number of memorials and resolutions. In the Committee of the Whole the question of suffrage was further discussed, the question being that submitted by Mr. Murphy, viz.: "Shall a separate proposition be submitted to the people whether a property qualification of $250 shall be imposed upon the colored citizens of the State as a condition of their exercise of the right of suffrage." During the debate the questions of female and colored suffrage were largely discussed. The Committee rose, however, without having agreed upon anything, and immediately thereafter the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL.

Bernard Duffy, who was a short time ago sentenced to the Penitentiary by the Court of Special Sessions, for neglecting to provide a fire-escape to his tenement-house in Pearl-street, was Saturday brought before Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded on the ground that the thirty days for which he had been sentenced had expired. After some discussion, the case was postponed to to-day at 12 o'clock, to enable the prisoner's counsel to obtain a certified copy of the commitment from the Court that tried and sentenced him.

Justice Dodge Saturday rendered a decision in the case of Jas. Heenan and Margaret Griffin charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Ellen Heenan, wife of James, on the 14th of June. On a full review of the evidence and circumstances surrounding the case the Justice decides that, though there are suspicious circumstances, yet they do not sustain the charge of homicide or justify the further detention of the prisoners, and they were therefore discharged.

A conflict of authority has arisen between the Commissioners of the Gowanus Canal, appointed by the last Legislature, and the bridge-keepers on the canal. The Commissioners claim that the bridges came under their control by law on the 1st inst., while the bridge-keepers insist that they were appointed for one year from the 1st of January, and cannot be removed except for neglect of duty. The Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn is said to be on the side of the bridge-keepers.

Registrar Harris' returns for the week ending July 13, show the number of deaths in this City, (including the public institutions,) to have been 526. This is an increase of fifty-four over the number of the preceding week, and a decrease of 301, as compared with the figures of the corresponding week of last year.

About 1,500 New-York singers, representing all the prominent Saengerbunds of the City and vicinity, proceeded to Philadelphia Saturday afternoon, to participate in the ceremonies incidental to the celebration of the tenth annual Saengerfest, which will commence to-day. The festivities will be brought to a close on Monday next.

The calendar at Special Sessions, Saturday, presented few cases of more than passing interest. Felix Dressler was fined $30 for selling beer to a minor. The lad drank six glasses, to the best of his recollection. Assault and battery cases and petty larcenies of the every-day kind made up the calendar.

The Comptroller, after the 1st of August, will issue tickets to persons who desire to sell produce from their market wagons in the open street. The old method of collecting fees will be done away with.

The bodies of Charles Stewart and Wm. R. Tait, who were drowned by their boat being run down by the steamer *Norwalk* on the 4th of July, have been recovered near Bay Ridge.

A decree of divorce was granted on Saturday in the Supreme Court, Judge Barnard presiding, in the action entitled Oscar D. Decker *vs.* Anna Maria Decker.

A fire occurred Saturday night in Macquoid's pottery, No. 41 Little Twelfth-street, resulting in a damage of $4,000 to stock and building, both losses being covered by insurance.

Charles Rosenthal, a boy 10 years of age, died yesterday in Brooklyn from injuries received on the 4th inst., by being accidentally shot in the neck.

The Fire Commissioners have dismissed nine of the *attachés* of the Department for neglect of duty, &c.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward Cooper, purser of the steamship *Fah Kee*, we are in receipt of our Havana packages.

The new chapel of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation, in Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, was opened for divine service yesterday.

Produce and Merchandise were quiet, as a rule, on Saturday. High grades of Flour were dearer. Mess Pork fluctuated widely, closing in favor of buyers. Lard was dearer. The freight market was quiet, with 555 vessels of all classes in port.

The Future of the Democratic Party.

The Democratic Party is beginning, in many of the States, to hold its State Conventions and make other stir, preparatory to Fall campaigning. This experiment at active life again will be very curious—much more curious than fearful. The old Highlander in "Rob Roy," when starting on a new raid, lost much breath in bawling for Archie and Harrish, forgetting which of his sons had already been hanged. The Democratic Party will have the same need of a sharp memory in rallying its old leaders and lieges, so many of whom have suffered the political death due to copperheadism or to treason.

Nor is this all. In the destruction of Slavery the party has lost the right arm of its power, that which alone enabled it either to strike or to parry—we might almost say the very backbone of its existence, that without which it could never have held itself up at all. Not since thirty years ago, when Mr. Calhoun declared that the Northern Democracy was "the natural ally of Slavery," has there been a single Democratic issue which did not bear directly upon the interest of "the peculiar institution." Every Democratic President since Jackson has been elected by a direct combination of the Democracy of the North with the slave power of the South; and every great Democratic measure which has passed Congress has owed its success to just such a concert of voting in the halls of legislation. In that identical way was carried the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the very measure which, as can be conclusively shown, generated the rebellion itself. And all through the rebellion, even after it had become perfectly apparent that either Slavery or the nation must die, the party resisted every blow against Slavery with all the energy of the instinct of self-preservation. It struggled against the Emancipation Proclamation and every consequential enactment of Congress with the utmost pertinacity, and all because it knew perfectly well that its own life depended upon the life of Slavery. It was that feeling alone which betrayed so many well-meaning men of the party into opposition to the war and other unpatriotic conduct. The debasement thus wrought by the old party connections with Slavery was the only thing that made copperheadism possible, just as Slavery itself was the only earthly thing that made the rebellion possible. Even now, the party shows the same spirit in endeavoring to balk reconstruction, which in any mode must settle the fate of Slavery forever. A national necessity is sacrificed to what is regarded as a party necessity.

But this obstinate folly must have an end. The Democratic Party must yield, just as its partner in guilt—the South—has yielded, to the stern fact that Slavery is dead, beyond all possibility of revival. The only real question about this succumbing of the party is the question of time and manner.

The Money Market—The Speculative Rise in Stocks.

The payment of twenty-one millions of currency from the Treasury, to-day, is relied upon as a fresh assurance of speculative activity. The plethoric condition of the City Banks has already driven up the prices of all securities, and with the increased ease which the Treasury disbursements will occasion will probably come more buoyancy—or ballooning—of stock. Wall-street, in fact, appears to be in the midst of one of its periods of felicity, and those who are thoughtless enough to regard its prosperity as a sign of national well-doing may possibly congratulate themselves upon the advent of a new era of riches.

It is hardly necessary to put on record a warning against a delusion so palpable as that on which Wall-street builds its happiness. So far from being a matter of exultation, the extraordinary ease which distinguishes the money market is one of the worst symptoms of our financial position and of the stagnation under which the industry of the country suffers. The primary cause of the abundance of currency is the inability of its owners to find profitable use for it in the legitimate channels of industry and business. Manufacturing enterprise is at a stand-still. Trade is dull. And though great expectations prevail in reference to the harvest, it must be remembered that the labor of the Southern States is disorganized, and that the failure to reconstruct their levees involves great injury to some of their most important crops. These circumstances explain the flow of capital to Wall-street. But for them it would have beneficial employment in the direction of material productiveness. Its idleness is a sign of evil days, and no amount of speculation in stocks can make it otherwise.

The case is rendered worse by the connection that exists between the over abundance of currency and the recent modification of Mr. McCulloch's financial policy. The announcement that the progress of reducing the public debt is likely to be stayed, and that for a time at least the contraction of the currency is to be suspended, operated like a charm upon the speculative fraternity. To them it was a pledge of renewed vitality. To all beside it was equivalent to a confession that the depressed state of the country forbids the prosecution of measures that are essential to its safety. Not to reduce the debt is to proclaim a diminution of revenue, which again is a certain indication that business is unprosperous. And a pause in the contraction of the currency implies as well the diseased condition of national finance as the prolonged suffering which attends inflation. It is clear that were we marching steadily toward the resumption of specie payments, currency would not accumulate in bank vaults at the present rate. From which it follows that the renewed speculation in stocks is the result of national misfortune, not of national wealth.

On what tenable ground, then, can it be contended that the recent rise in the prices of stocks is in any manner connected with improved values? The railroads, for example, can only prosper when the country is prosperous. When trade and industry are active, railroads thrive; when both are depressed, railroads must suffer. The causes which contribute to ease in the money market are, properly speaking, reasons for a decline in stocks, so that the advances we are called to chronicle are the product of speculation merely, not of any *bona fide* appreciation of value.

Reconstruction—The Spirit of Congress.

We cannot affect surprise at the abuse heaped upon Congress by its antagonists. It is in the nature of things that those of the Southern politicians who have counseled passive resistance to the reconstruction policy, and who have relied upon the Executive to thwart the plans of the military commanders, should object to the decisive proceedings of the special session. Equally to be expected are the attempts of the Northern Democracy to impute bad faith to measures which, studied through Mr. Stanbery's spectacles, may seem like a departure from the conditions originally submitted to the South.

Objections and imputations of this character can hardly deceive any considerable body of the Southern people. Making ample allowance for their sensitiveness, their pride, their proneness to misconstrue any measure designed to render more effective laws which are necessarily unpalatable, we are not prepared to suppose them incapable of discriminating between the real action of Congress and the purposes attributed to it by its enemies. And when the facts are pondered, we believe that instead of charging its members with "dishonesty and double-dealing," after the manner of the *World*, the prevailing disposition will be to credit Congress with fairness and moderation in regard to all that is being done during the present session.

What are the facts? The essential one is, that the legislation in progress simply provides for the attainment of certain ends which were notoriously intended to be accomplished by the existing acts, but which defects of form appeared to jeopardize. Within the strict limits of truth, this is all that can be said either of the motives of the majority in assembling twelve days ago or of the work they have since performed. They came together because the Attorney-General's opinions had shown the possibility of Executive interference in an adverse direction, and they have confined themselves with commendable persistency to this single object. Mr. Sumner's efforts to reopen the whole subject of reconstruction have been steadily resisted. Even Mr. Stevens has for the time cultivated moderation, and has assisted to amend the law without hinting at the extreme measures of which he is commonly believed to be the originator. The agitators for impeachment have been foiled at every point. Confiscation has not been mentioned. The more moderate section of the Republican Party has maintained its ascendency. And the sole measure of the session will be an explicit affirmation of terms for which Congress manifestly intended to provide in its former action.

The tone of the discussions in both Houses has been in these respects eminently satisfactory. Nearly all the Republicans who have spoken on the merits of the bill now before the President, have explicitly upheld it on the ground that Executive meddling, and this alone, has rendered it necessary. In the Senate these expressions have been particularly emphatic, and never more so than on Saturday when the conference report was under consideration. Mr. Cameron, for instance, then declared that "he voted for this bill with a desire that it should be an end of such matters." Mr. Wilson fortified a similar utterance with a condemnation of all plans and movements tending to disturb this settlement as a finality. "In his judgment," the reporter makes him to have said, "all discussions and talks of further guarantees were doing hurt and mischief. Under the provisions of the bills as they stood, the South could and would be admitted upon complying with the requirements set forth." It were easy to multiply assurances of this nature. Indeed, the prevailing feeling which has found expression both in the House and Senate is one that exhibits an honest resolve to enable the South to reënter the Union without more delay than is necessary for the fulfillment of the law.

The facts we have adduced in support of this view are notable, and to Congress exceedingly honorable. They indicate the very opposite of "dishonesty and double dealing." They prove conclusively a determination to adhere in good faith to the plan offered to the South as the basis of its restoration to the Union. They show that so far as Congress is concerned it is prepared loyally to abide by the conditions it has proclaimed; that if delay occur, or other measures be hereafter enacted, it will be because the Southern people listen to false friends, and refuse to avail themselves of the means of reconstruction now afforded them.

The Excise Law—Sunday Trading.

The operation of the Excise Law upon the Sunday traffic in liquor ought to be carefully and sharply watched by those who are interested in seeing Temperance legislation succeed.

The law, as bearing upon Sabbath observance, has certainly worked a considerable change of one kind in New-York. There is, confessedly, less noise, less rioting, fewer street brawls now than when all the gin-shops and corner groceries were open with no restriction whatever. This, we believe, would be the testimony of all unprejudiced persons—without regard to any opinions they might hold upon the merits of the law as it stands. The worst houses in the City—those where young men are debauched by other allurements than drink—are still open. Their enticements in the lewdest form are still presented to the thoughtless, and the throngs that frequent the old haunts are still to be found on Sundays in numbers as great as formerly. But the restraint of the License Law tends to make the *habitués* less noisy and belligerent. The outward nuisance, at least, is in a measure abated, so that if the Sabbatrian clause of the Excise Law was meant simply to make our Metropolitan Police Districts more orderly in appearance; to have them show the *counterfeit* of order—if nothing more—on Sunday, the measure, as it stands, proves itself a very fair success.

But it is probable that most people who care at all to think about the practical workings of legislation would desire to go a little deeper into the question. Is the amount of liquor consumed on Sundays *less* than it was before the law was passed? We believe *it is not less.* The testimony of nine out of every ten men who really *know* New-York, would show that the consumption on Sundays is greater than it ever was before. Do the licensed men observe the restrictions upon the Sunday traffic? Some do. A very large number *do not;* further than to keep their bar-room shutters up, and close the front door. Houses that have a large custom, have been long established, and where half the residents of the Ward are known to the proprietors, can do a larger business on Sunday than they ever did when there was no Sunday law. The patrons of such places can go in crowds, with scarcely any risk to the proprietors. And heavy drinking is the order of the day among them, quite as much with an eye upon the questionable glory of treating the law with contempt, as from the mere appetite for liquor.

There are few men accustomed to take their drink at occasional hours of a working day that don't know where to go on Sunday and gratify their taste as easily and cheaply. It is hardly possible to suppose that the Police are ignorant of these facts. But what does their knowledge avail them? Or, what does it avail those who demand a strict enforcement of the law? The Police, unless a disturbance is going on in a house are not authorized (and it is well that they are not authorized) to break into it. It is true detectives may be employed. But detectives are *known*, as a rule, by those who sell on Sunday; and common informers are afraid to try the precarious game of making a living out of the rewards offered for information.

Then, again, as to the Sunday consumption in houses other than those licensed by the Excise Commissioners; how are the facts? Through all the grades of society down to the extemporized weekly associations of shanty proprietors, the drinking customs are only affected by the Excise Law in this way, that the consumption has increased. Among the laboring classes this is indisputably the case. And we have to make the most and the best of it.

There is undoubtedly a remarkable Sunday exodus from the Metropolitan District, and a vast consumption, unknown before, in suburban quarters; and in these quarters the residents have to endure the larger share of the turbulence, noise and rioting that we used to suffer from in some of our more popular wards. The traffic, in short, has not been lessened; it has simply been driven into irregular channels; it has been forced to hide its head, more or less, on the first day of the week; but it *thrives* nevertheless, and will continue to thrive until the law is far more strongly supported by public opinion than it is now.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is one of the marked traits of the present Congressional session that members discuss every subject under Heaven *except* the one properly before them. Thus, in Friday's famous debate on the Reconstruction Bill, that bill was entirely ignored, and, instead of it, Ireland, the Philadelphia religious riots, Tom Moore's poetry, Sisters of Charity, sausages, scullions, Presidential candidates, Jeff. Davis and Greeley, Grant and Ward Beecher, Juarez and J. B. Clarke, and, as the auctioneers say, "other things too numerous to mention," were the topics of debate. The previous question came like an electric shock, and the strict party vote which followed showed that whatever had been said was not for the South or for the Union, but "for buncombe."

The very odd spectacle is now presented by the United States of a country making haste to build great navy-yards, but making a great deal more haste to get rid of a navy for which to use them. Thus, at the very time when the project for the reconstruction of the yards at Pensacola and Norfolk was being strongly pushed, the sale of all of our war vessels which could be sold was being pushed a great deal harder. So, too, when League Island was most strenuously begged for a naval station, the *Dunderberg*, *Stonewall* and other vessels were being passed to France, Japan or whoever else would buy. What we now write applies not more to the Government than to Congress and the people, who are possessed with the same odd fancy. The newspapers, too, were lately asking everywhere whether the *Miantonomoh* and other iron-clads could not be knocked off at a round price to Russia, while Congressmen were annexing League Island so as to preserve our iron-clads. We must remember that, in the natural order, navies come before navy-yards, because the latter are properly used, not for construction, but for repairs. By the time League Island is ready to occupy, we ought to have a good-sized armored navy to occupy it with.

Why does not some state elect Senator Chandler hangman, or rather why does not Congress appoint him general executioner for all the States, under the powers which Congress now assumes the right to exercise? His thirst for blood seems to be unquenchable, and he expresses his sanguinary appetites in such a way as to make all decent men blush for a Senate which has such a person among its members. He raged for blood six years ago, and he got it; he thirsted for deeper draughts of blood all through the war, and ever since the close of hostilities he has continued shrieking for blood. Not being able to satisfy his lust for gore in this country, he now goes to work hounding on the Mexicans to fiercer slaughters and darker inhumanities than even they have yet dreamed of. His several speeches on this subject during the present session, have been atrocious and infamous. We suppose the people of Michigan, who send him to represent them in the Senate, have heard of the existence of Christianity.

Between soldiers and savages the ranchemen on the Plains have a hard time of it. The troops were sent, nominally at least, to protect the settlers from the Sioux; but the settler may well pray, "save me from my friends!" The other day a squad of soldiers from Fort Laramie went to a ranche five miles distant, demanded whisky, and, being refused, fired a volley into the building. The affair ended in the burning of the ranche and the robbing of the safe, the owner losing $60,000. The Indians could not have done much worse than the troops from Fort Laramie. Now, the crime of this rancheman lay in not selling whisky to the soldiers; but as in Fort Sedgwick, the other day, a citizen received one hundred lashes with a plaited thong because he *did* sell whisky to soldiers, it must be rather puzzling to know what to do on such a demand. The case seems to stand now like this: If you don't sell whisky to soldiers you are shot, your house is burned, and your money stolen; if you do sell it, you get a hundred lashes, well laid on.

Senator Chandler reproaches the Mexican butchers with a sort of womanly weakness regarding Maximilian. He "ought not to have died by the bullet," but to have been "hung to the first tree." Merciful Mexicans, "Great Scipio's ghost complains that you are slow!" The sanguinary Senator graciously ascribes this clemency to the knightly spirit of the Mexican people—a spirit which we groveling Americans can never hope to attain. "The Mexicans," he says, "are a chivalrous people; but the course of this Government toward Mexico has been cowardly." One of Mr. Chandler's colleagues—Mr. Fowler—mildly called Maximilian "one of the most accomplished barbarians of the age," and Mr. Howard styled him a "highway robber," having a "most inhuman," "barbarous," "murderous" record; while, by way of contrast, Mr. Nye exalted Juarez as "a great and good man," comparable to President Lincoln. But these latter legislators only play a second fiddle in vituperation to Chandler, whose recent tour among the Indians obviously inspires him with a relish for savage warfare. He comes back as Chandler, the Cheyenne, with tomahawk and war-paint, to discuss the Mexican question.

At the Surratt trial, lately, a part of one George Nachman's testimony was thus reported: "Witness is a German from the Rhine; sworn with his hat on because he believes in the Old Testament." We have been trying hard to establish a logical connection between that hat and the Testament, and have utterly failed. Now, if it had been a case of conscience or a cold, we could have fathomed the mystery. We know, too, that with some people hats have something singular to do with theology—as, for instance, Cardinals, Shakers, and possibly, Mr. Carlyle. But this German from the Rhine is too much for us. Are all believers in the Old Testament sworn with their hats on, or is it that all who swear with hats on are believers in the Old Testament? We have heard many curious emblematic distinctions drawn between the Old and New Testament; but this reduction of it to a question of "hats off" and "hats on," is the most striking, if not the subtlest, yet attempted.

The extreme ingratitude which the Mexican Liberals display toward the United States, was strikingly exhibited in the document written by a member of Juarez's Cabinet, which we translated and published on Friday. The Mexican Republic, it appears, owes us nothing whatever—unless, indeed, it be a grudge for our conduct during the French intervention. It's "all right," as the little Japanese said when he fell from the roof of the Academy.

The echo of the American 15-inch gun, lately fired at Shoeburyness, has already been heard in the House of Commons, where it now reverberates throughout Great Britain. From the tone of the English professional journals, we are convinced that, incredulous as they have hitherto been, and unwilling to acknowledge the merits of American heavy ordnance, they are now prepared to confess its superiority. Both the character and assertions of the Royal Artillery officers convince us that the big gun will be fairly tried. Now, it must be carefully noticed that the English praises of the gun have not been based on any imperfect and inadequate tests of the real merits of the gun. Up to the latest report, only sixty pounds of the mammoth powder have been used in the gun, and, of course, the results are not to be compared to the experiments at Fort Monroe, of which we have already spoken, and where, it is known, 100 pounds of powder were employed, and an initial velocity was obtained nearly equal to that of the famous 68-pounder. We shall watch with interest what the English artillerists have to say, when their charges are increased to the amount already indicated. They have hitherto fired only the prescribed service charge for the navy pattern of the 15-inch gun, which is the kind they have. The results to be obtained with 100 or 120 pounds of powder will make them stare.

Pittsburgh has enjoyed the spectacle of a "balloon marriage," like that of two years ago at Central Park. The Alderman who performed the ceremony took the precaution (in addition to his personal ballast) of having the balloon strongly secured by a cord a hundred feet high; and after he alighted the happy couple went off on a bridal tour 2,000 feet above the earth's level. What is the object of these aerial weddings? Do they add to the solemnity of the rite? Do they make it more "etherial" by going up in the air? Is the marital knot stronger when tied in a balloon? All this business of balloon nuptials strikes us a sensationalism quite out of keeping with the nature of the ceremony. However, if it turns popular attention to ballooning as a mode of practical locomotion, it may have some good result. We have now had two balloon marriages; the next thing in order is a balloon funeral.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board, a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the frauds in the assessment and collection of revenue in New-York City, make daily reports to the Treasury Department, in which evidence has lately been given implicating many of the prominent revenue officers in New-York and Brooklyn in illegal transactions. Formal charges of complicity in some of these frauds have been made by the Board against one of the most prominent Collectors in New-York, and he will undoubtedly be removed very soon. The articles in the Times on the subject have created a profound impression, not only here but all over the country, and communications have been received by officers of the Department from numerous distillers recommending the policy urged therein. The Board will probably recommend a thorough reorganization of the District, the condition of which they are investigating, and some person of acknowledged executive ability should be appointed to supervise the supervision of the whisky inspectors and to keep watch over the Assessors and Collectors. The Board comprises excellent lawyers and gentlemen of high integrity, but to make their labors of permanent value in the inauguration of lasting reforms they need a daring, active, practical man who will appreciate and execute the rules they establish. Among members of Congress here the feeling is gaining strength that a radical revision must be made in the Internal Revenue Law, as it now stands, and at the regular Winter session the matter will undoubtedly be taken up. Among the immediate reforms about to be introduced by Commissioner Rollins upon the recommendation of the Metropolitan Board is a large reduction of the number of bonded warehouses in New-York City, to which allusion has previously been made in the Times as necessary. The investigations of the Board have been more thorough and searching than those made by the Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and their reports when made public will include many unlooked for and startling developments. The frauds in the manufacture of whisky are more gigantic than previous statements have led the public to believe, and it is probable that, before the end of the present week, all of the distilleries in the district will be closed.

GEN. BUTLER AND GEN. GRANT.

It is known that Gen. Butler will attempt to take advantage of the appointment of Mr. Shanks's Committee to investigate the treatment of Union prisoners by the rebel authorities, to ventilate some of his spite against Gen. Grant, by furnishing to it copies of the proof-sheets of his book, in which he prints the official orders and communications directed to him as Commissioner of Exchange from Gen. Grant and the War Department. Copies of these orders are on file, or should be at army headquarters and in the Department, and are consequently obtainable by the Committee. But Gen. Butler paved the way to present them himself yesterday, by his suggestion during the debate on Mr. Mungen's resolution that all officers interested in the exchange of prisoners urgently court an examination of the matter. In the book referred to he holds Gen. Grant responsible for the suspension of the *cartel*, and for delay in furnishing transportation when an opportunity was finally offered for its resumption. The statement has frequently been published that this book is in type, and his friends do not deny it.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Union Congressional Committee holds a meeting to-morrow, when all the members will be present for the first time since the adjournment of Congress last Spring. The meeting is called for the purpose of considering the political situation in the South, and the reports of their agents, who, during the recess, made extended tours of investigation in that section, will be submitted.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Navy Department has ordered another man-of-war to be stationed permanently at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, in addition to the one which has been there for the past two months. It is understood that the commanders of the French and British squadrons in the Pacific have complained, but did not formally protest, against the fact that we have had a war vessel in that port during the past two months.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The defence in the Surratt case dragged along heavily on Saturday, betraying a weaker case than the public had expected, after all the promise of counsel. The main effort was to prove an *alibi* by showing from the register of the Webster House, Canandaigua, that Surratt was there on April 15, 1865, under the assumed name of John Harrison. An entry of this kind was identified by Miss Jenkins, his cousin, as in his handwriting, but the landlord being called, the entry could not be proved as having been made on the day in question, nor by Surratt at Canadaigua at all. On the other hand, Judge Pierrepont elicited on cross-examination that the book had been lying exposed to all comers on the hotel counter, that after it was full it was left unwatched and uncared for about the office, and that it might have been abstracted for two months at a time without being missed. After the entry of John Harrison's name, three or four bogus names appear at the bottom of the pages, and the register contains very many blank spaces at the end of a day's business, when any one so disposed could fill in additional names without interlineation. It was also shown by the Government that in a sort of cash book, a check on the register itself, the pages from April 12 to April 20 have been cut out, thus preventing the verification of the alleged visit of Surratt on the important date. A sharp skirmish ensued between Mr. Merrick and Judge Pierrepont on the legal admissibility of the register as evidence to prove an *alibi*, and although Judge Fisher held the matter over until Monday for advisement, there can be no doubt but that the book will be ruled out.

The prosecution in the Surratt case are in a position to prove during the present week, among other things, that Miss Olivia Jenkins, when arrested by the Government officers, immediately after the assassination with the rest of Mrs. Surratt's household, was examined by Cols. Foster and Olcott, and that she gave Col. Olcott a photograph of Booth which she had ingeniously concealed between two pictures in her album, and which was the first likeness of the assassin which came into the possession of the Government. It will be remembered that in her testimony yesterday she swore directly to the contrary. They are also able to prove, if necessary, that Miss Annie Surratt knew that Payne was one of the conspirators, and was consequently cognizant of the conspiracy itself. These facts, with other evidence recently discovered by the Government, warrant the belief that the most interesting portion of the trial is yet to come.

SOLDIERS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Certain parties in Washington will soon bring the attention of Congress to the fact that after the rejection of the application of several soldiers, one of whom had served in the army for seventeen years, and was in every way competent to perform the duties of the office, and who is now limping about the city on crutches, the Treasury Department has appointed to a clerkship a man named Aiken, notorious as Mrs. Surratt's attorney, and as an open sympathiser with the South. Members of several soldier organizations here are at the bottom of the movement, and expect to create considerable capital against the Administration by it, as they claim that several others of Aiken's stripe have also been appointed recently in preference to ex-soldiers whose applications had been filed previously.

COLLECTORS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The report of the special agent of the Revenue Bureau, sent to investigate the condition of the Collector's office in the Fifth North Carolina District will soon be made public. Thompson, the former Collector, a native of that State, did not make any seizures during eighteen months that he held the office, but his successor, John Crane, Esq., formerly an officer in the Union army, has during the last seven weeks, made eighty-three seizures, including fifty distilleries and two extensive tobacco factories. Collector Crane writes: "If it were not for the presence of the military I could not make any seizures, as the whole country is in sympathy with those who are defrauding the Government, excepting a few good Union men and the negroes. In fact the majority of the people here look upon the Government as legitimate plunder."

VETO OF THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The President announced to-day that he would send no communications to Congress to-morrow except in the way of nominations, and the statement in these dispatches last night, that the expected veto of the Reconstruction Bill will not be sent in until Wednesday, is confirmed.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

It is asserted to-night that the President will make a new nomination for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture in a few days, probably Judge Green Adams, of Kentucky.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Gen. Grant left the city last night, on his return to West Point, from whence he was called a few days since by urgent business.

At latest accounts Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler had resumed his journey toward Santa Fé, New-Mexico, in company with several army officers, and under protection of a cavalry escort. His health, which at first improved, grew worse in Kansas, and he had a partial relapse of the fever which so nearly cost him his life. He is expected back in September, sometime, and Secretary McCulloch will try to induce him to resume his duties in the Department, but his friends say that his determination to resume the practice of his profession is final. The Department loses in him a most faithful and upright officer.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

Our Vice Consul-General at Havana reports the yellow fever as having assumed a malignant form there, and that the Board of Health now issue foul bills of health only.

SENOR ALTANARINO'S RELATIONS TO JUAREZ.

As several northern papers have published an article written by Señor Altanairano, commenting on the interposition of the United States in favor of Maximilian, and stating that he is a member of President Juarez's Cabinet, and therefore expresses the views of the Mexican Government, it seems proper to say on the authority of Minister Romero that Señor Altanairano is not, and has never been, a member of President Juarez's Cabinet. Hence he expresses only his own private views on that subject.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The nomination of Henry J. Raymond as Minister to Austria, sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, was, together with other diplomatic nominations, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY BILL.

The following is the bill introduced by Representative Holman, of Indiana, which was promptly passed by the House, and is now pending in the Senate:

Be it enacted, &c., That the widow, minor children or parents in the order named of any soldier who shall have died after being honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty to which such soldier would be entitled if living, under the provisions of the 12th and 13th sections of the act entitled an act for making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes, approved July 28, 1866, and the said provisions of said act shall be so construed; provided, however, that such widow, minor children or parents shall only be entitled to receive such additional bounty, in case where such soldier if living would be entitled under the provisions of said act to receive the same.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Another "Roll of Honor" has been issued from the Quartermaster General's office. It embraces the names of soldiers who died in the defence of the American Union interred in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Utah Territory, and on the Pacific coast. The pamphlet contains one hundred and seventy-three pages, and is published for the information of relations and friends. About eight thousand names are given. The blanks under the head of Virginia show two thousand, and under that of Missouri three hundred and sixty deceased soldiers, whose names are unknown.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The following letter has just been made public:

VICTORIA, V. I., April 20, 1867.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c.:

SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, residing in Victoria, V. I., avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity, since the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States, to offer you our congratulations upon your acquisition of our country of Russian America.

We deem this acquisition of the greatest importance politically, commercially and industrially, and we do not think we assume too much when we say from our contiguity to the acquired territory, and our residence among a people, many of whom have been engaged for years in navigating its waters and trading with its inhabitants, that we are better prepared to appreciate the true value of this territory, and of the importance of the service you have rendered to the United States in this acquisition, [illegible] American citizens. [illegible] to be generally conceded; but its commercial, material and industrial value appears to be doubted, or, at least but little understood.

The opinion seems generally to prevail in the Atlantic States that the high latitude occupied by the new Territory, and the severity of the climate render it unfit for the abode of man, and that it offers nothing to capitalists and enterprise but its furs and its fisheries. This opinion is erroneous. The climate of the Territory west of the Cascade range of mountains and up to sixty degrees north latitude, and of the numerous islands bordering its shores, is much milder, both in Summer and Winter, and much more pleasant than that of any portion of the New-England States, or the Canadas. Its immense forests of pine are of incalculable value, the timber being much superior to that of Oregon or Washington Territory, while the numerous harbors along its coasts will afford the greatest facilities for its shipment. There are known to exist within the limits of the purchased Territory many valuable minerals, among which are gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and extensive beds of coal, which will furnish an ample field for labor and the investment of capital. Many beautiful and rich specimens of all the minerals enumerated are now in the city, which have been brought from that Territory.

The agricultural capabilities of the country are no doubt inferior to those of the States and Territories lying south of it. Still there are large tracts of land known to exist, so far as the country has been explored, capable of producing many of the vegetables common to temperate climates, of great excellence and in the greatest abundance, as well as most of the cereals.

Commercially, the new territory must be of great value, on account of its comparative proximity to many of the teeming populations of Asia, and its possession of most of the natural productions in demand by them must ultimately create an extensive commerce.

We feel satisfied that a few years will demonstrate the great importance to the country of this acquisition; and while it adds a new constellation to our glorious galaxy of stars, it redounds greatly to your honor and the credit of the Administration.

We have the honor to be, sir, your countrymen and obedient servants—

Allen Francis, U. S. Consul, J. A. McCrea, F. Garesche, P. M. Booches, W. P. Bowmen, E. Marvin G. Tutro, Abm. Frankel, Peter McQuade, D. A. Edgar, S. D. Gustrad, J. S. Drummond, C. A. Gillingham, L. G. Boscouet, Edward Norton, second, Wm. Kohl, Uriah Nelson, John Dickson, John Edward Hunt, A. H. Guild.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

Reports of the Special Commissioners to the Department of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

Voluminous documents were transmitted to the Senate yesterday, in relation to Indian hostilities, from the Department of the Interior. These include reports of the Commissioners appointed some months ago to inquire generally into that subject. Gen. BUFORD, under date of June 6, says he and the other two Commissioners, who had just returned from Fort Laramie, believe that but for Gen. HANCOCK's expedition they would have secured peace with all the tribes to whom they were sent, and that when they come to make their report they will recommend that all that country north of the State of Nebraska and west and south of the Missouri, as far as the mouth of Muscle Shell River, containing about 80,000 square miles, be set off as an exclusive Indian territory, in which there shall be no military posts and no white persons, excepting agents, teachers and duly licensed traders, in which shall be gradually collected all Indians north of the Platte and east of the Rocky Mountains. Gen. BUFORD says that unless it is judged necessary to retaliate on the Indians for the barbarities and massacres at Fort Phil. Kearny, no war is necessary north of the Platte. Peace can be obtained by humane and cheaper means than by an invading army, who never can bring the Indians to battle, unless by celerity of march. They can only surprise the women and children in their villages. Gen. SANBORN, another of the Commissioners, makes a report dated July 10. It says:

"The main object sought to be secured by the treaty of Laramie in July, 1866, was the opening of a new road to Montana from Fort Laramie *via* Bridger Ferry and the headwaters of Powder Tongue and Bridgehorn Rivers. This country is most invaluable to the Indians. Their chiefs and head men had earnestly protested against the establishment of military posts on their hunting grounds, saying, the asking of this privilege was too much, as thereby all their game would be driven away. Notwithstanding this protest, Col. CARRINGTON arrived at Laramie to establish military posts by order of Gen. POPE. The Indians considered this as a disposition on the part of the Government to occupy their country without their consent. Their representatives, thereupon, withdrew from the council then in session, and at once commenced a vigorous and relentless war against the whites and soldiers. Some of the Indians, it should be remembered, were anxious for peace."

Gen. SANBORN, after further observation, adds:

"He therefore report all the Sioux Indians occupying the country about Fort Phil. Kearny have been in a state of war against the whites since the 20th of June, 1866, and they have waged and carried on their war for the purpose of defending their ancient possessions acquired by them from the Crow Indians by conquest, after bloody wars from the Indians, and now this war has been carried on against the whites with most extraordinary vigor and success."

He further says: "In regions where all was peace, as at Fort Laramie, in November, twelve companies of soldiers were stationed, while in the regions where all was war, at Fort Phil. Kearny, there were only five companies allowed. To secure peace it was necessary for the Government to abstain from aggressive war. It is believed the history of the Indian wars furnishes no instance where Indians have asked for mercy or even for a cessation of hostilities." He recommends all the troops in the Indian country be employed in garrisoning military posts, protecting weak points on railroads and railroad lines, and the navigation and travel across the Plains, and in pursuing and, if possible, punishing the small thieving parties of Indians that come upon lines of travel. Commissioners should be sent to the Indians and friendly relations restored. It is believed sound policy would demand this course. To jeopard and sacrifice lives of large numbers of our own people for the purpose of carrying on fruitless war against a few Indians who can be readily kept at peace is deemed unwise.

Gen. SANBORN, in view of all the facts narrated, recommends, first, that general war cease; second, that final and permanent homes be provided for the Indians; third, that a tribunal be established before which Indian wrongs may be redressed; and fourth, that the Indian Bureau be organized into a Department, with full authority to control and manage all the troops in the Indian country.

It further appears from these documents, written by parties other than those above named, that, owing to the Indian troubles, the increase of the population of Dakotah is seriously retarded, emigrants fearing to peril their lives in traveling to that Territory, and so of other sections.

None of the Commissioners recommend the continuation of hostilities, but suggest other and cheaper means of establishing peace.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, TAYLOR, in his report says:

"Gen. SANBORN is satisfied that for a reasonable compensation the Indians will agree to permit the location of a road and the posts. That hostile bands are willing to make lasting peace upon anything like equal terms, while the friendly Indians are exceedingly reluctant to go into war with the United States further; and persistent disregard and violation of the natural rights of the Indians and of the treaty obligations of the Government toward them, such as have characterized our military operations among them for the last twelve months, will soon result in an Indian war of gigantic proportions and by prolonged and indefinite duration, at an appalling expense of life, and at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. We have provoked, enlarged and intensified hostilities until our whole frontier is in a blaze, till our infant Territories are invaded and besieged, and our Pacific overland communication cut off. We have only to press a little further the policy we are now pursuing, and we will get all we desire in the way of war. From facts before me I conclude we can have all we want from the Indians without war, if we so will, with entire security on all our frontiers and in all our territorial domain at a cost of less than two days' expense of existing war, to wit, a quarter of a million of dollars, and in less than one hundred days. How can we get peace? Simply by retracing our wrong steps and by doing right. Pay the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes and hostile Sioux for the trespass we have committed upon their recognized rights and negotiate with them by fair treaty for privileges of way and of military posts on their lands so far as we may need them. This is only doing them justice; for our established policy requires this, and this makes them our friends at once; renders travel and transportation safe and garrisons almost useless. Restore the Southern Cheyennes their village and property we so wantonly and foolishly burned and destroyed, or pay them a fair price for them, and they will come back from the war-path and resume the vocations of peace. It is believed that the destruction by our forces of the Cheyenne village and property, valued at $100,000, in April last, has already cost the Government $5,000,000 in money, one hundred lives of citizens and soldiers, and jeopardized all our mutual interests on the Plains and along hundreds of miles of our frontier."

After further remark, the Commissioner says it will be seen among the papers herewith transmitted that Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, in a dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated Fort McPherson, Nebraska, June 7, among other things, speaks as follows: "My opinion is, if fifty Indians are allowed to remain between the Arkansas and the Platte, we will have to guard every stage station, every train and all railroad working parties. In other words, fifty hostile Indians will checkmate three thousand soldiers."

Now, continues the Commissioner, if this be so between Arkansas and the Platte, of which region Gen. SHERMAN is speaking, what a tremendous army will be required in the field if we conclude to precipitate a general Indian war, and prosecute it to a successful result. In my judgment, we will have a war general, prolonged, bloody and heinous, with all its accompanying barbarities and atrocities, and we now have peace speedy and desirable, with all its concomitant and consequent blessings in our hands, and at our own option.

The Commissioner concludes his report by saying: The Indians can be saved from extinction only by consolidating them and setting apart a territory for their exclusive occupation. The total cost of the Indian Bureau in its intended field of operations, including all its expenditures, does not exceed three millions of dollars per annum.

[As pertinent to this subject it may be remarked that the bill of Senator THAYER, of Nebraska, introduced in the Senate yesterday, proposes two reservations be set apart for all the Indian tribes in the States and Territories, excepting those in what is known as the Indian Territory and those in the Territory or land acquired from Russia. So far as can be, treaties are to be made with all of the tribes for their removal to the said reservations, and when it cannot be effected peaceably by treaty, they shall be compelled to remove thither. In all cases the same rights, privileges and annuities granted to the Indian tribes, by virtue of treaties now in force or otherwise, are to be continued, so far as this can be consistently done, within the boundaries of the reservation, until other provisions can be made to promote their welfare.]

PARTING DINNER TO MR. RAYMOND.

Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—Remarks of Hon. Chas. A. Dana, Messrs. Jennings, Bailey and Roosevelt, Gen. Halpine, Gov. Woodford and Mr. Raymond.

Inasmuch as the journals of the day have seen fit to allude somewhat at length to a complimentary dinner given to Mr. RAYMOND at the Athenæum Club prior to his departure for Europe, there will be no impropriety in the publication of a *resumé* of the affair in the TIMES. In compliance with a friendly invitation extended in behalf of many of the most prominent public and professional men of the city, Mr. RAYMOND met at the Club, among others, Hon. CHARLES A. DANA, late Assistant Secretary of War; Lieut.-Gov. S. L. WOODFORD, Mr. JENNINGS, of the London *Times;* Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, Messrs. J. F. BAILEY, MAUNSEL B. FIELD and THOS. E. SMITH, Collectors of Internal Revenue in this City; Brig.-Gen. CHAS. G. HALPINE, County Register; Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Messrs. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, GEORGE DOUGLASS, C. A. RUNKEL, Mr. CHAS. NORDHOFF, of the *Evening Post;* Mr. J. R. YOUNG, of the *Tribune;* Mr. JOHN H. WHITE and Mr. GEORGE JONES, of the TIMES. It had been arranged that Hon. WILLIAM ORTON should preside, but the sudden illness of that gentleman devolved the graceful duty upon Mr. DANA, who did the honors with accustomed urbanity and perfect ease. After the discussion of a thoroughly enjoyable dinner, which did credit to the *cuisine* of the Club, Mr. WHITE read several letters of regret from gentlemen who had hoped to be present and join in the "effort to pay a deserved compliment to Mr. RAYMOND," all of which expressed sentiments of regard and esteem for the man and the journalist. The letters were from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Messrs. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, WALDO HUTCHINS and Ex-Mayor OPDYKE. The text of

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER

was as follows:

PEEKSKILL, Thursday, July 11, 1867.

Hon. Charles A. Dana:

DEAR SIR: It would give me pleasure, if I were in town, to accept your invitation to a dinner in honor of Mr. RAYMOND, before his departure for Europe.

His services to the country during the great struggle which has changed the history of this nation, were such as to entitle him to the gratitude of every patriot. I shall not forget the dark periods of that struggle, and I know who they were who animated the courage of our citizens, who, without wavering, maintained hope of a favorable result, and labored intelligently and bravely for it.

The first critical period was that between the election of Mr. LINCOLN and his inauguration, when every effort was made to intimidate the Republican Party, and to induce them to relinquish, by a base compromise, the advantages gained by the verdict of the people, after a fair and unexampled canvass. Our second dark period extended between the first battle of Bull Run and the battle of Gettysburgh.

I desire to express to Mr. RAYMOND my gratitude for his firmness, sagacity and undeviating courage, through these trying periods. Courage is easy now, The whole world is at our back. Then the world was against us—defeats lowered, and victories lingered. Courage then was worth arms and armed men to a cause which was to triumph only through much tribulation.

I beg you to convey to Mr. RAYMOND the expression of my esteem, and my best wishes for his prosperous voyage and speedy return.

I am truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

After the reading of the letters which were received with every demonstration of approval, Mr. DANA proceeded in a strain of singular felicity and earnest feeling to propose Mr. RAYMOND's health, dwelling on the great and varied public services of the guest of the evening, and recurring to the period of their first introduction, which took place more than twenty years ago in a lumbered and dusty attic somewhere in Ann-street—said attic being then the editorial sanctum of the *Tribune*, and the person who gave the introduction being Mr. HORACE GREELEY. "I remember," said Mr. DANA, "that first meeting with Mr. RAYMOND very well. I remember that we sat down together, and at once plunged into a long talk on German philosophy and metaphysics—for we were both younger and nearer our college days at that time than we are at present."

Continuing in a vein of annecdotal reminiscence, Mr. DANA in a peculiarly happy manner adverted to the uniform kindness and courtesy of Mr. RAYMOND's intercourse with those he met, and paid the highest meed of praise to the services of the TIMES and its chief, to the nation in its hours of peril and darkness, to the State in its days of embarrassment and turmoil, and to the City of New-York at all times when good counsel, sincere advice and judicious guidance were the greatest need.

Mr. RAYMOND responded briefly. He confined his remarks almost altogether to a gracefully modest recognition of the kindness manifested by the chairman and the circle whose guest he was, and expressed the deepest appreciation of the compliment intended and conveyed by the demonstration of the evening—a demonstration the more acceptable because it came from friends, associates and fellow-citizens of long standing and closest connection.

The editor of the *Independent* was the next speaker, and (in the words of another account) "of course, from his point of view, could not pay a compliment to Mr. RAYMOND without entering a protest that none of his remarks should be considered as any derogation from the radical principles of truth, justice and liberty, whereof the *Independent* is a special exemplar and exponent, (in his judgment,) and from which principles he seemed of opinion that the editor of the TIMES had departed on sundry and divers occasions too numerous to mention."

Mr. JENNINGS, the very able and intelligent correspondent of the London *Times* in this country, was called upon and very gently but very decidedly scored the last speaker for his assumption that "all vital principles of truth, justice and liberty," were confined to his own side of the political house—"a thing that must be right as a general rule," he added, "for meeting a thousand men with a thousand different opinions, each one of them has the same identical faith in the infallibility of his own views." Mr. JENNINGS then spoke in terms of high and earnest eulogy of Mr. RAYMOND's many amiable traits and the high motives by which his conduct has been governed, so far as a comparative stranger to our country could judge—specially citing the fact that they had lived together for half a year without coming to weary of each other, or to regard each other as intolerable bores, as conclusive evidence that there must have been "very considerable amiability on both sides." Mr. JENNINGS was quite as pronounced in the advocacy of his friend and his professional acquaintance as the most devoted admirer could desire, indicating not only his familiarity with the "situation personal," but that *savoir faire* which betokens at once the man of the world and a close observer of his fellows. The letters of Mr. JENNINGS had prepared those who had not the pleasure of his acquaintance for one much older and perhaps more austere than he is.

Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD being called to his feet, expressed on behalf of the army the thanks of our loyal soldiers to the TIMES and its editor, for the words of cordial cheer they had never failed to find in its columns and from his pen, when the few and irregular mails that reached them brought that paper to their camps and bivouacs in the distant South. Indeed, as did the majority of the speakers, Gov. WOODFORD taking Mr. BEECHER's hearty endorsement of the guest of the evening as a text, enlarged upon the marked courage and determination evinced by Mr. RAYMOND and his paper during the times that tried men's souls, and found many of them wanting. Gov. WOODFORD's "Fremont Campaign" had revealed him to the people of the State as an orator of brilliant imagination and wonderful descriptive power, and on the present occasion he surpassed himself in the lighter vein of humor and social address, more especially in the passage in which he described how his conceit had been taken down, "on hearing that he was not the youngest man ever elected Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, as Mr. RAYMOND had filled the same office at a like age," and how RAYMOND's name and fame were eternally cast as a reproach at him while presiding in the Senate,—these lighter observations were intensely humorous and produced the merriment at which they aimed.

Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF, of the *Evening Post*, was next called upon to respond for his chief editor, the venerated and venerable WM. CULLEN BRYANT, whose health had been proposed by Mr. DANA in some brief but very appropriate and touching remarks. "While we are about sending one of our ablest editors away, and wishing him God-speed and a safe return, let us also pay the tribute of a toast to the noble Nestor of our Metropolitan Press—first in our affections, as also first in our poetical literature and in fame—who will be crossing the ocean back to us somewhere about the time that Mr. RAYMOND is getting his passport *visé* for the Paris Exhibition, and for a happy reunion with his family in Switzerland—to bring back whom he is now departing from our shores." Mr. NORDHOFF yet more briefly responded, pleading that as Mr. BRYANT never indulged in post-prandial speeches, he could only prove a true representative for his absent principal by remaining as nearly silent as might be possible.

Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, in response to a neat compliment paid by the chairman, said that as one who had formerly been connected with the TIMES, he shared—in common, as he believed, with all other subordinates of that paper—a most grateful and affectionate recollection of Mr. RAYMOND's invariable courtesy and kindly heart during their business and social relations. If at any time since then some differences had arisen, the blame should rest utterly on his own side, and had been mainly due to the inherent quickness of an essentially Irish temper—always the more prompt to take offence, in proportion to the previous affection with which the real or supposed malfeasant had been regarded.

Mr. J. F. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue, after indicating his recognition of the toast that had brought him out, paid the highest compliment to Mr. RAYMOND personally and professionally, thanking him especially for the assistance ever rendered by the TIMES to the Department with which he is connected, in the enforcement of the laws and the punishment of fraud. Mr. BAILEY then took for his text the sparkling liquors on the board, giving a luminous and voluminous exposition of how the revenue from this source might be increased and the expenses for its collection reduced by a wiser tariff—thence branching off into the "whisky frauds," and expressing the hope of all good citizens for an improvement in this branch of the public business under the wise and honest control of the new Board of Internal Revenue.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, of the *Tribune*, said, in response to a toast calling him to his feet, that unhappily he could not claim any such extended acquaintance with the Press of New-York as many of those he saw around him. It was but yesterday, so to speak, that he had been imported from the provincial Press of a village called Philadelphia; but even in that remote and only partially settled region, he had heard many pleasant and kindly things of the guest of the evening. To the provincial Press, the great journalists of the metropolis were a wonder and an awe. DANA he had heard of as possessing universal accomplishments—speaking fluently all languages, and as grimly peremptory and brief in his official orders during business hours as the General commanding in a hotly-contested battle. Of Mr. BENNETT the provincial journalists had heard all manner of stories, but had never been set right as to his true character until the friendly appearance of a sketch from the pen of his friend on the right, which had been published in the *Citizen*, and was all but universally copied. Of the character assigned to Mr. GREELEY he would not speak, desiring to spare the reputation and not to wound the pride of his present chief; but of Mr. RAYMOND he had invariably heard from his earliest connection with journalism—and it had commenced before he was out of his short jackets—as the *Mæcenas, præsidium et dulce decus*, of all aspiring youth who might seek to make mankind better by the sage advice of that embryotic journalism which is first developed in the Poet's Corner of some village periodical. Mr. YOUNG then paid a graceful compliment to his predecessor in office, Mr. DANA—confessing his honest pride in being deemed worthy to hold the chair once filled by one so justly eminent, and concluded by indorsing all that had been spoken in kindness and esteem of Mr. RAYMOND, wishing him a pleasant voyage and a speedy return to the duties of his choice.

Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, a leading member of the Citizens' Association, then sang a parting song "To RAYMOND on his Travels," which was received with great applause, after which he proceeded to compliment Mr. RAYMOND on the invariably conservative and steady tenor of his views: and said that in particular he desired to thank him on behalf of the property holders of our country for the scathing and superbly logical exposures and denunciations of the agrarian and Fourierite-socialistic views recently promulgated, away out in the far West, by a gentleman enjoying no less a position than that of President of the United States, and *ex-officio* Vice-President of the Union; he referred to Senator BENJAMIN WADE, of Ohio. It was time that the agrarian and revolutionary follies should be checked. It was time that no man capable of stirring up strife between these two great natural allies, capital and labor, should continue to be honored with the confidence of the American people. There were so many thousands, however, of the landless and thriftless whose votes could be secured by this species of demagoguism that he thanked the TIMES and its editor with all his heart, and all the tenderest sympathies and emotions of his breeches pocket, for the frank, fearless and able stand which had been taken in that paper against the first authoritative exposition of these chaotic and atrocious doctrines. He thanked Mr. RAYMOND for the conservative tendencies which could not see in the addition of four millions of ignorant blacks to our voting population any certain or assured blessing, or any additional guarantee for the security of our national debt.

Mr. ROOSEVELT concluded with a hearty "*bon voyage*," and a cordial recognition of the many pleasant words that had fallen from the lips of his fellows at the board.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

Mr. RAYMOND, (as reported in the *Citizen* of last week,) thanked Mr. ROOSEVELT for the intended compliment of his speech, but must decline to accept the greater part thereof as undeserved. And while correcting the errors of the last speaker, his answer would also cover the assumption made by the editor of the *Independent* in regard to the "Conservatism" of the TIMES; and the further assumption that the extreme "Radicalism" of the *Independent* offered the only panacea for our country's ills. This talk about "Conservatism" and "Radicalism," he said, was fast degenerating into a new kind of political cant. It was to be supposed that all good men had the best interests of the country at heart; but different methods and seasons occurred to different men as the best for accomplishing their common object. It was a question of time, rather than of principle. Some men were in favor of sending a locomotive at high pressure after the political millennium, to harness up to it and bring it along at seventy miles per hour, with a little colored boy seated on the engine's safety-valve. For himself, he could afford to be more patient. There were few things in the world worth impatience, and still fewer worth anger. There were few desirable objects that could be promoted by the introduction or agency of these passions. No differences of political opinion should ever, in the speaker's judgment, be allowed to interfere with social relations; and it was one of the bad signs of the days in which we live, that even so intelligent and worthy a gentleman as his friend, the editor of the *Independent*, could condescend to claim credit for not allowing divergencies of opinion, honestly entertained, to be passed as a sponge over the erased and blotted tablet of a friendship which the speaker had prized and should always value. There was far too much heat in the discussions of our day. Too little charity for the judgment of others; too great an inclination to "reconstruct"—not the Southern States, however,—but the bed of a political Procrustes in this country of once free thought; a bed into which every candidate for public favor or confidence must fit his pliant limbs, or suffer the torment of a rack that would force the reluctant trunk and members into the exact length and breadth of the moral and intellectual torture-couch. He was free to say that many measures now extolled by certain men as "unspeakable blessings," and as the "salvation of the country in her late peril,"—still seemed to him to wear an experimental character, from which he hoped the best, and would endeavor to make the best by every energy of his nature; but which he must still decline to regard as other than very hazardous experiments. When we shall have attained our best, when we have our whole system exactly fitted to suit our views, we shall all, if reasonable men, desire to "conserve" that system—we shall be all "conservative." At the very worst, therefore, in a few years, if their views be right, the "Radicals" of to-day will have reached a point at which the full fruition of their aims must compel them to join the ranks of the now despised "Conservatives." As to the speech of Senator WADE, to which Mr. ROOSEVELT has so strongly referred, he desired to be understood as having only criticised the propositions of that speech as reported, while at the same time feeling for the general character and capacities of Mr. WADE only the profoundest respect. That speech, delivered in Kansas, had been reported by Mr. SEYMOUR, of the TIMES, and not until long after Mr. WADE had seen it in print was there any disclaimer of the report. In fact, it was not to the report that Mr. WADE objected, but to the interpretation placed on certain of its passages in his (Mr. RAYMOND's) editorial remarks thereupon. To this interpretation Mr. WADE had very strongly objected, utterly disclaiming any such views; and with him (Mr. RAYMOND) this disclaimer was as final an abnegation of the hasty and ill-considered words, as though they had never been uttered. That the report was correct in letter and spirit, none present who know Mr. SEYMOUR could doubt. But at the same time, though Mr. WADE had not possessed many advantages of education in his youth, there did not sit in the Senate to-day—and he would even go so far as to question whether there ever had sat there—any gentleman of warmer patriotism, or holding a more disinterested desire for his country's good. To speak of Mr. WADE as one likely to encourage such agrarianism or Fourierite-socialism as Mr. ROOSEVELT had described, would be only to proclaim ignorance of the man's whole character. He was an humble artisan in early life, who had accumulated capital and property by honest industry, and who, therefore, must be opposed to any scheme for plunging back this continent into universal chaos. Indeed, there was less fear of agrarianism making headway here than anywhere else on earth. We effectually block it by the facilities given to every laboring man or mechanic to join the ranks of the men holding capital and property. Between labor and capital in this happy land, the partition is not much thicker or stronger than a sheet of perforated tissue paper. Atoms from each side are constantly passing back and forth—now a labor-atom from this side working its way over to the property-side; and now a property-atom, in the absence of any feudal laws of entail or primogeniture, gradually gliding back through the perforations of improvidence into the ranks of the laboring and unproportioned poor. As to his own career in Congress, he could only plead for himself that he had conscientiously striven to discharge his duty according to the best lights given to him by his Creator. On many points he could not agree with his former associates in political opinion; and it is a bitter and unpleasant position for anyone to be compelled to fill, when—under the stress of a deep and earnest conviction—he has to fight with former friends, rather than along with them and against old foes. Such as his Congressional career had been, however, it at least thoroughly satisfied him of his unfitness for that particular form of public life—at least in such times as these, or until more moderate and charitable counsels shall prevail; and it had likewise conferred on him the benefit of sending him back to his editorial sanctum thoroughly cured of any ambition for public life; and thoroughly satisfied that, for him, the happiest, most powerful, most remunerative and most useful position must be found in the control of such a paper as his friend Mr. JONES, at the other end of the table, had so largely aided to build up for their joint use and profit, and that of their associates, in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

A few parting words followed, the health of the guest was once more drunk, and then, as the later shadows of the far-gone night stole in, the circle broke, each member satisfied with the kind words said, and the good work done.

Burning of the American House at Concord, N. H.—The Democratic Headquarters.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes as follows of the American House at Concord, N. H., which, with other buildings, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, 13th inst.:

The hotel was a large three-story building, with piazzas on two sides, situated on the corner of Main and Park streets, the northeast corner of the Capitol Square. It was erected in the Spring of 1834 by Mr. JOHN PARK GOSS, and was then famous because of the brief time in which it was built—six weeks and two days. The insurance on the house and furniture is stated at $10,000, in the Hartford and Ætna companies, of Hartford, Conn.

The American has, from first to last, been the headquarters of New Hampshire Democracy. Their last council fires expired there with the recent adjournment of the Legislature. This is the third large hotel which has been burned in Concord since 1851, the Eagle having been destroyed in that year, and the Phœnix in 1857.

Registration in Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 12.

The following is the account of the registration in Norfolk County:

Magisterial District.	White.	Colored.
First	360	782
Second	141	329
Third	216	462
Fourth	106	243

The reports from the Fifth and Sixth Districts are not complete.

The registration in Elizabeth City County was completed to-day. The following is the result:

Towns.	Whites.	Colored.
Hampton	122	655
Little Bethel	90	206
Fox Hill	143	593
Total	355	1,454

The Turner Festival at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, July 14.

The annual festival of the Turners of Western New-York commenced here last night. Delegations from Syracuse, Rochester and Dunkirk have arrived, and others are expected to-day. Mr. PAUL WESTSCHAS, of Buffalo, was chosen President, and Mr. LOWENTHALES, of Rochester, Secretary. Syracuse was selected as the future headquarters of the General Society, and Rochester chosen for the next annual turnfest, and August as the month in which it will be held. The prize judges were chosen to-day. The festivities will continue until Wednesday next.

The Indian Fight at Pond Creek—Further Particulars.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 14.

A letter from Fort Wallace, Kansas, dated June 29, giving an account of the Indian attack on Pond Creek Station three days previous—in which four soldiers were killed seven wounded and one missing—says that during the month of June fifteen men were killed and twelve wounded at or in the vicinity of Fort Wallace. Also, that during the same time $100,000 worth of property belonging to the Stage Company had been taken or destroyed by the Indians between Clark Bluff and Lake Station—distance, 180 miles.

The Body of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.

The following private dispatch which was received in this city yesterday, has been placed at our disposal:

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA, July 13.

To Capt. Joseph T. Meagher, No. 24 Trinity-place, New-York.

No pains or expense have been spared to recover the General's remains, but thus far it has been without success.

ELIZA M. J. MEAGHER.

The Regatta for the Champion Colors of the Connecticut River.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, July 14.

The regatta for the champion colors of the Connecticut River for 1867 occurred at this city on Saturday, and was won by the *J. F. Topley*, six-oared, three miles in nineteen minutes and fifteen seconds. The boat *J. W. Dickenson* was disabled by the breaking of an oar.

Blasting Table Rock at Niagara Falls.

CLIFTON, C. W., Saturday, July 13.

To-day a second attempt was made to dislodge "Table Rock." Ten blasts were made, each containing one and a half pounds of powder. The only effect produced was a slight explosion on the surface. It is said that a third attempt will be made with fifty pounds of powder, and it is thought it will succumb to this.

Monument to Pennsylvanians who Fell in Mexico.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Sunday, July 14.

To-morrow morning ground will be broken for a monument to Pennsylvanians who fell in Mexico. It will be of white marble, seventy feet high, erected in the Capitol grounds, between the Land-office and the Arsenal. It will be finished in early Spring.

NEW-JERSEY.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—At 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, an unknown man was run over by the cars of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and was literally cut in two in the middle, death ensuing immediately. Deceased, who is evidently a laboring man, was a passenger on the train, and had an excursion ticket from Elizabeth. When the train stopped at Communipaw it is supposed that the deceased stepped off for a moment, and in attempting to regain the platform missed his footing and fell under the wheels. He was about five feet eight inches high, 45 years of age, sandy whiskers, and light hair. The wearing apparel consisted of a gray working jacket, dark pepper-and-salt pantaloons, muslin shirt, new white flannel undershirt and drawers, snuff-colored felt hat, bootees, and snuff-colored woolen socks. Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, being notified, took possession of the body, and will hold an inquest at his office, corner of Grove and Morgan streets, at 7 o'clock this (Monday) evening.

RAID ON BASE-BALL PLAYERS.—At five o'clock yesterday afternoon Officers Rose, Daggett, Fordham, Hull, McCarthy, Rehal and Rommell, of the Jersey City Police, made a descent upon a party of boys who were engaged playing a game of base-ball on the old grounds at the head of Erie-street, and succeeded in capturing eight of them, who hail from Mott-street, New-York, and vicinity. Their names are as follows; James Dwire, aged 15; James Kelly, 14; John Cameron, 18; Hugh O'Garry, 15; William McColgan, 16; Pat. Reilly, 14; Pat. Houston, 12, and Chris. Coar, 15. They were locked up for the night, and this morning will have to pay a fine of $10, in default of which they go to prison for an indefinite period, the ordinance relating thereto, requiring that all violators in default, shall be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT A. AND G. W. RAILWAY.—Mr. B. F. POPPLE, long and favorably known through his connection with the Erie Railway, has received the appointment of General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, with his headquarters at No. 233 Broadway.

ROBERT TOOMBS.—The Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger* denies, "on the best authority," that ROBERT TOOMBS has been pardoned.

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH. PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Societé des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 25) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway,

[*Advertisement.*]

Paris Exposition.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

President of the

HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,

Awarded a

GOLD MEDAL,

And created a Knight of the

LEGION OF HONOR

By the

EMPEROR NAPOLEON

For the

SEWING-MACHINE,

Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors,

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!

The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!

NO. 699 BROADWAY.

Why may Phalon's "Night Blooming CEREUS" be called one of the best shots of the Goddess Flora? Because it is a perfume direct from the pistils of her noblest flower.

What resemblance is there between Phalon's "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" and a big earthquake? Only this—that it makes as much noise in the world.

The Srongest Constitution is Racked and often ruined by a stubborn attack of Fever and Ague. Yet all danger may be avoided, and the Chills promptly broken up, by resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE. Sold everywhere.

Exposition Universelle.

The only gold medal awarded for

PERFECTION

in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window. *Times* Office.

Flies.

That pest of Summer, are swarming more than ever, owing to the vast amount of rain.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will make a clean sweep of them—no fuss, no muss, no litter. Beware of bogus imitations, which some may pretend are just as good. There is nothing comparable with it. Sold everywhere. Price Six Cents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.

Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,* at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Silver Plated Goods.

ICE PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS AND TABLE-WARE of every description, from the celebrated manufactories of the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY and ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,

Importers of Fine China and Glass,

No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverly-place,)

New-York.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

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All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,

Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

A Gentleman of Great Medical Knowledge says that a more genial, wholesome and effectual tonic and appetizer than Drake's Celebrated Plantation Bitters was never discovered. He recommends it for dyspepsia, for liver complaint, for exhaustion, weakness, for a want of appetite, and for mental depression. It is an agreeable stimulant, and is equally adapted to young and old. Persons of sedentary habits, like clergymen, lawyers, merchants and delicate females are particularly benefited by its use.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

MARRIED.

HANFORD—CONROW.—On Thursday, July 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. T. Enyard, JAMES HANFORD to MARY, daughter of the late Adam Conrow, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WORDSWORTH—RAMEE.—On Friday evening, July 12, by Rev. Wm. Dimond, JOHN B. WORDSWORTH to Miss EMILY T. RAMEE, youngest daughter of M. B. Ramee, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Saturday morning, July 13, after a short illness, GEORGIANNA E. ANDERSON, daughter of Hiram and Mary Ann Anderson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 38 West 21st-st., without further notice.

BACON.—On Saturday morning, July 13, of congestion of the brain, ALEXINA PROAL, daughter of Theodore C. and Susie B. Bacon, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 354 West 23d-st., at 1 P. M. on Monday, the 15th inst.

BAKER.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Tarrytown, on Saturday, July 13, SAMUEL O. BAKER, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family, the members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. A. M.; of Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642, F. A. M., and of Empire Chapter No. 170, R. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, Pleasantville, Westchester County. Conveyances will be in waiting at the depot at Pleasantville on the arrival of the 8:15 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad, from New-York.

BROWN.—At Princeton, on Friday morning, July 12, CAROLINE ELMER BROWN, late of New-York.

Funeral services from the residence of her mother, Mrs. S. A. Brown, Princeton, N. J., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CONKLIN.—On Sunday, July 14, ELBERT C., youngest son of Ebenezer and Sarah A. Conklin, aged 14 years.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of his parents, Maspeth-av. Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 15, at 3 P. M. His remains will be taken to Hempstead on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

CONROY.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, June 13, MARY C. CONROY, of this City, aged 67 years.

CARMAN.—At Carmansville, on Saturday morning, July 13, RICHARD F. CARMAN, Esq., of this City, in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Intercession, Carmansville, on Tuesday, 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., until 1½ o'clock, also to meet the 2 o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad at Carmansville Depot, 152d-st.

GRIFFEN.—On Friday, July 12, at her late residence, No. 334 West 22d-st., ANNA A., wife of the late John W. Griffen, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment.

HALL.—On Sunday, July 14, of gastritis, MARY KATE, daughter of A. A. and Eleanor L. Hall, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 260 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, July 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOWLAND.—At Walpole, N. H., on Tuesday, July 9, A. P. HOWLAND, aged 66 years.

HOMER.—At Fire Island, suddenly, on Friday, July 12, JAMES L. HOMER, of New-York, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 156 West 16th-st., on Monday afternoon, July 15, at 3 o'clock.

PETERS.—On Thursday, July 11, after a long illness, MARY LOUISA, wife of Geo. H. Peters, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 83 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

SPEAR.—At Belleville, N. J., on Friday, July 12, JAMES T. SPEAR, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Belleville, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Market-st. Depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 12:10 train from New-York.

SCHOLES.—On Sunday, July 14, WILLIAM B., infant son of Henry B. and Elizabeth Scholes, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 112 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TRENOR.—On board Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Arizona*, on the passage from Aspinwall to New-York, Sunday, July 7, of Panama fever, and buried at sea, Surgeon JOHN TRENOR, Jr., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Vols., and son of John Trenor, M. D., of this City.

☞ San Francisco and Louisville papers please copy.

OFFICIAL—[No. 161.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in a Second-avenue car, No. 43, aged about sixty-five years, stout built, dark wig, full face. Body and clothes at the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketful of snow-white clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow, streaked with blue?

TIEMANN'S

LAUNDRY BLUE,

Prepared by

D. F. TIEMANN & Co.

IS FREE FROM ACID,

and consequently always makes the clothes beautiful and white.

For sale by grocers and druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent, No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION will hold an adjourned meeting at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, at 3 P. M. The Society has for its object to improve the breeding and management of poultry in this country, is national in its scope, and deserves the coöperation of all interested in the subject. Those desiring to enroll their names as members are invited to be present or send communications. Fee for membership, $3 per year.

J. G. FINNIE, No. 11 Wall-st., President.

S. M. SAUNDERS, Pearl and Cedar sts., Cor. Sec.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

☞ See illustration of this Machine in *Harper's Weekly* of July 6, or send for descriptive circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN CONTEMPLATING THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS which has attended Dr. VON EISENBERG'S practice during the last twelve years of his residence in this City, without one single day's absence from New-York, and when he reflects upon the weight of responsibility resting on him on account of the immense number of his patients confiding in him, wherefore, in the spirit of truth and soberness he falls prostrate before HIM "with whom he has to do" and supplicates His blessings upon his success, and also most gratefully acknowledges the high and honorable manner in which his medical brethren have sustained his principle of treatments.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions

of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away, for he that understands the use of Dr. Von Eisenberg's Æsthetico-Neuralgicon has a jewel of more worth than a diamond; he that does not understand its use is little fit to administer physic. There lies a key which will unlock, if it be turned by a wise hand, the means to administer the whole cabinet of physic.

Galen and Diascordies say: "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skilful and successful physician.

THOMAS J. MOORE,

No. 333 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. To my great delight, however, I found during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,

CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,

Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL

Has returned to New-York City, and removed his Consultation Rooms from No. 34 St. Mark's-place, to

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST.,

(one door west of 5th-av.,)

where he can be daily consulted on

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

and all the various diseases of the

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

THE FIRST TOUCH OF FEVER.

Shiverings, pains in the back and loins and headache are the earliest symptoms of malignant fevers. The moment these sensations are experienced, take a teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in a wine-glassful of water, to reinforce the system and enable it to repel the attack. Nature needs a stimulant in these cases, and this is the best that can be given. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE,

for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GAS WORKS

for COAL, RESIN, or OIL GAS.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

DEATH OF THE EXCISE DESPOTISM.

GREAT VICTORY OF WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES!

All its ideas for the destruction of the Excise Law adopted. The Magistrates of Queens County discharge all Excise complaints on nominal bail to keep the peace, and thus nullify the law.

Justice Dowling, of this City, pursues the same course. Sunday Clubs formed on the plan advocated by the Spirit are declared by Judge Bosworth and a majority of the Police Commissioners to be lawful. Sunday Clubs are to be formed henceforth all over the Metropolitan District.

The Board of Police Magistrates to meet to take measures to protect citizens from unlawful and tyrannical arrests.

See Wilkes' Spirit of the Times of Saturday, July 13.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE CHEAPEST LEGIBLE EDITION EVER PUBLISHED.

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Five volumes are now ready.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, BARNABY RUDGE, MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, DOMBEY AND SON.

It will become one of the most attractive editions of this favorite author, not only on account of its cheapness, but for its excellent typography.—*Traveller, Boston.*

The engravings are on steel by Darley and Gilbert, and are far superior in point of finish and appropriateness of design to those which accompany either of the other editions.—*Times, St. Louis.*

It differs from both the other cheap editions of Dickens' Works issued by other publishers, in being printed with much better, clearer type, and on good paper, while it is bound with equal elegance and taste.—*Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia.*

For the eye, it is the most agreeable edition of Dickens' Works yet presented.—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

The "Globe" is the best ordinary, and the "Riverside" incomparably the most attractive and useful for the library—this edition surpasses all that we have seen.—*Union, Brooklyn.*

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NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¼	110½	Aug. 7.30	107⅞	108
Coupon 1881	110⅝	110⅞	June 7.30	107¾	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109¼	July 7.30	107⅞	107⅞
5-20 Coupon '62	111⅜	111⅝	July C.I.Nt's '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon '64	109⅜	109⅝	Aug. C.I.Nt's '64	119	119½
5-20 Coupon '65	109⅝	109⅞	Oct. C.I.Nt's '64	117⅞	118¼
5-20 " new '65	108	108⅛	Dec. C.I.Nt's '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new '67	108	108⅛	May C.I.Nt's '65	116½	116⅝
10-40 Registered	102⅛	102⅜	Aug. C.I.Nt's '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Coupon	102⅛	102⅜	Sept. C.I.Nt's '65	115	115¼
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SEVEN-THIRTIES
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

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JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

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WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
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W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

NOTICE.

The books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company have been removed to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business about the first day of August next.

A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for. New subscribers from this date will pay $40 per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the date of payment of the calls.

Circulars, with full information, may be obtained at the office of the Company as above.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

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HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST. Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.
COUPONS AND REGISTERED
FOR SALE. APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run. Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.
Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST.—ROOM NO. 9.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GALPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.
ALL PERSONS HOLDING STOCK, OR bonds of this Company dated previous to Jan. 20, 1865, are requested to present or send a description of the same, with numbers, to this office. No authorized securities of this Company are known to exist bearing date prior to above.
M. H. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867.
RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. [illegible] interest due 1866—for sale at a [illegible] Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 13, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 60 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $30 60 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.
KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.
Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.
All parties owning an interest in the Lower California Company are hereby informed that the said Company has been organized, and are requested to call at the office of WM. K. TRAVERS, Treasurer, No. 19 William-st., with the vouchers or other evidences of interest, when their proper proportions of stock will be assigned to them. (Signed) GEO. WILKES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, July 6, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due July 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - -	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867 - -	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$250,000
Net Surplus	134,074
Total	$384,074

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 3 (3½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., July 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDER'S dividend of seven per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, and a scrip dividend of sixty per cent., free of tax, to parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 1, 1867. Also, an Interest Dividend of 6 per cent. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY CONSOLIDATED,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared, this day, a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable in gold on demand, at their office, No. 34 New-st.
RICHARD VON HOFFMAN, Vice-President.
JACOB ROMBERG, Secretary.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
HENRY HULL, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 169 BROADWAY, July 2, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$347,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 581 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	98,777 56
Total assets	$298,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$293,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 until Aug. 1, 1867.
E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

20TH DIVIDEND
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 50 Wall-st.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, free of tax, is payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 27, of seventy-five per share on the capital stock, payable on demand.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

INSURANCE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

Has this day declared the following dividends:

1. A Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued to them on the 20th of September for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

2. An Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the outstanding Scrip of 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, payable 20th September next.

3. A Redemption Dividend for the payment in full of the Scrip issued in 1861, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable on the 5th day of August next.

4. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

THE ONLY SYSTEM OF INSURANCE UNDER WHICH A COMPANY'S ABILITY TO PAY ITS LOSSES KEEPS FULL PACE WITH ITS INCREASING BUSINESS, AND CONSEQUENT INCREASING LIABILITY TO INCUR LOSS, WITHOUT IMPOSING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER UPON THE HOLDERS OF ITS POLICIES.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

STATEMENT OF JULY 1, 1867.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,173,711 78
Cash Assets	1,673,711 78

[In the above statement the assets are estimated on the basis of their cost, instead of their market value as in the statement made to the Insurance Department in January last, the latter estimate making them about $100,000 more than the above statement.]

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, RENTS, LEASES, household furniture, farm property, including stock, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, in accordance with the provisions of its charter.

The scrip issues of this Company from 1857 to 1861 are now being redeemed in cash.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.

A. A. LOW	A. A. Low & Brothers
JOHN D. MAIRS	David Dows & Co
S. B. CHITTENDEN	S. B. Chittenden & Co
LORING ANDREWS	Loring Andrews & Son
CARLOS COBB.	
WM. T. COLEMAN	Wm. T. Coleman & Co
WM. H. SWAN	Grinnell, Minturn & Co
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY	Connolly & Co
WILLIAM V. BRADY.	
GEO. W. LANE	Geo. W. Lane & Co
CHARLES COREY TABER	C. C. & H. M. Taber
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK	Babcock, Brothers & Co
HENRY C. BOWEN.	
AURELIUS B. HULL	Late Fahnestock, Hull & Co
JAMES FRASER	Fraser, Major & Co
WILLIAM M. VAIL.	
HIRAM BARNEY	Barney, Butler & Parsons
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Moses Taylor & Co
SHEPPARD GANDY.	
GEORGE GRISWOLD	N. L. & G. Griswold
SAMUEL A. SAWYER	Sawyer, Wallace & Co
CYRUS CURTISS	Pres't Washington Life Ins. Co
WM. D. MORGAN	E. E. Morgan's Son
URIEL A. MURDOCK	President Continental Bank
WM. WRIGHT	Robert L. Maitland & Co
D. H. ARNOLD	President of Mercantile Bank
CHARLES LAMSON	C. H. Marshall & Co
L. H. BRIGHAM.	
WELLINGTON CLAPP	Clapp & Grinnell
BRADISH JOHNSON	Johnson & Lazarus
JOHN CASWELL	John Caswell & Co
HENRY F. SPAULDING	Spaulding, Hunt & Co
JOHN PAINE.	
JOSEPH BATTELL	Egleston, Battell & Co
GEO. S. STEPHENSON	Geo. S. Stephenson & Co
ROB'T H. McCURDY,	Late McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer
GEORGE MOSLE	E. Pavenstedt & Co
WM. M. RICHARDS	Richards & Co
JOHN H. EARLE	Earle, Cunningham & Co
HENRY EYRE.	
CHAS. H. BOOTH	Charles H. Booth & Co
EDWARD MARTIN	Cragin & Co
HORACE B. CLAFLIN	H. B. Claflin & Co

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

$70,000 IN CASH, LANDS AND CITY property to exchange for merchandise; also, a pair of valuable horses, and first mortgages on City property for sale. Apply to HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)
Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.
Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 263 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits, $4,500,000.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Deposits of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5.
Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1. Assets, $3,565,-630 23. JOHN McLEAN, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
July 10, 1867.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, in addition to Government tax.
Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, 15th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. W. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. McCLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
one lock controlling four drawers.
Also Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
FRENCH CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES, &c., &c.
ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF
FAMILY LINENS LOW.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

BARGAINS
IN LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING.
MORNING ROBES, NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, CAMIZOLES, CORSET COVERS, SKIRTS, embroidered and plain, PIQUE SUITS, SACKS, CLOAKS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
BOYS' PIQUE, DRILL and SUMMER CLOTH SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c.,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JULY 15,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
4-4 FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, at
$1 per yard, formerly sold at $2.
BLACK SILKS, of the most popular makes,
At $1 25 and upward.
GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, &c., &c.
AT PRICES PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

LARGE ADDITIONS
Will be made on MONDAY, July 15, to our
POPULAR STOCKS
OF CLOTH SACKS at $10 and $12,
Recently sold at $20 and $25.
A FEW CHOICE PARIS-MADE SACKS
at $35 and upward.
Also,
DRESS GOODS at 25c., 50c. and 75c.
per yard and upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BATHING DRESSES
IN EVERY VARIETY
AT $5 AND UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, July 15,
A FULL ASSORTMENT of the following SCARCE AND DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.
WHITE MARSEILLES AND PIQUES,
all qualities.
WHITE GRENADINES, BAREGES and CRAPES,
all widths and qualities.
WHITE SHAWLS, all qualities.
Also,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the entire balance of our stock of Summer
SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Just received by steamer SCOTIA.
WHITE MARSEILLES and PIQUES, all qualities, for LADIES' SUITS AND DRESSES.
WHITE GRENADINES, BAREGES,
CRAPE MARETZ, all widths and qualities.
WHITE GRENADINE and CRAPE SHAWLS,
very scarce and desirable.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 272 and 274 Bowery.

PARIS
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, No. 25.
(Near the Exhibition Palace.)
This house, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE,
LINGERIE, READY MADE
ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS,
COTTON AND THREADSTUFF, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
RIBBONS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Ruffings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. SAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institution of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this renowned place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss SAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 39th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR SUMMER.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils practically for Fall business.

ALWAYS IN SESSION—PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, Bowery, corner of Canal-st., and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Specialties—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Reading. Day and Evening instruction. No classes.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS wanted at a private boarding-house, Katonah, Westchester County. Address Post-office Box No. 62. Large rooms, newly fitted up; the country is unsurpassed for health, beautiful scenery, drives, &c.; 1½ hours' ride from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; ¼ mile from depot. Reference—Dr. E. Todd, second door east of Broadway, in 18th-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between George Coates, of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, in Ireland, and James McMillen, of New-York, in the United States of America, as Provision Merchants, and carried on by them under the firm of Coates & McMillen, at West 32d-st., in New-York, has expired. COATES & McMILLEN.
Dated New-York, July 8, 1867.
The business will be carried on at the same place, Nos. 517 to 575 West 32d-st., by the undersigned.
JAMES McMILLEN.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 27,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 19 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots, 25x101 on 78th-st., near the entrance of the Park. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of gray limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, moulding floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bed-rooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to
HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN,
JAMES RENFREW, JR., } Executors.
or to WM. D. F. MANICE,
No. 48 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Poughkeepsie, about 1¼ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-street, New-York.
OR,
If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, land highly cultivated, views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.
WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE house and eight acres of land, within a short distance of Bridgeport, Conn. House in perfect order; bath-room, wash tubs, &c., and one of the best arranged houses for a private residence or for keeping summer boarders in this section. Barn on lot, and abundance of choice fruit; site never surpassed, and price $8,000. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

A FINE FARM OF 87 ACRES FOR sale, 1 hour and 25 minutes from New-York, by Central R. R. of New-Jersey. Large house; 15 rooms; very large, numerous and complete outbuildings; abundance of fruit; two never-failing streams; good tenant house; $11,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 263 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, TWO MILES from Stamford; fine view of Long Island Sound; good stable; plenty of young fruit, &c.; four acres of land; good bathing. Also, a farm on Long Island of 200 acres. For particulars inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE, Elizabeth, N. J.; lot 60 by 500; fruit in great abundance. Particulars and photograph.
JACOB SHARP, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR JEFFERSON City, Mo.; very cheap.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE—A GOOD tract of land in one of the Western States. Apply to THOMAS KELLER, No. 229 Broadway, Room 19.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 345; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—IN EAST 12TH-ST., THREE-STORY high-stoop house; carpets, oil-cloth, chandeliers and mirrors for sale; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to A. HARDMAN, No. 135 Grand-st.

DESK-ROOM—$7 50 ON SECOND FLOOR, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 26 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's distance from the City; near the water, with garden, vegetables and fruits; preferable where a family desire to leave their place for two months, with horses, carriage and cow, which would be well taken care of. Rent moderate. Address Box 4,941 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to hire, from September or October, until May, 1868, a portion of a house with conveniences for housekeeping; location between 34th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. For first-class accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address T. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, EDGEWATER, Staten Island, on the European plan, first landing from Whitehall-st., New-York, offers the best inducements of any hotel out of the City to people wishing a convenient, airy place. Boats hourly from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and at 10 and 11½ P. M. Fine fishing and drives; stabling on the premises. Address THOMAS L. GALE, as above.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful and popular summer resort, having been newly furnished throughout this season, is now open for the reception of guests. The facilities for sea-bathing are unsurpassed. Stabling attached. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

STORM-KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson, a private boarding-house, delightfully located; ready for boarders at moderate charges. Inquire of A. J. Roe, No. 122 Broadway, or C. L. Mather, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

THE KNOLL HOUSE, AT CORNWALL Landing, on the Hudson, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now open for Summer boarders. Five minutes' walk from the landing, with fine river views, drives, and plenty of shade.
JACOB COCKS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR. ALSO rooms on first and third floors, may be had for the Summer months or permanently, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 363 Broadway.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

TWO FAMILIES OF ADULTS MAY OBtain board at a farm house at Oyster Bay, Long Island; steamboat and cars convenient, good house, shady and retired, fine drive, stabling for horses, if desired. Address E. A. CONKLING, Oyster Bay, L. I., with real name.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR THE Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing and plenty of fruit; terms $7 per week. Address MITCHELL TERRY, Success Post-office, Suffolk County, L. I.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking or general housework either in the City or country; is a neat, respectful and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to go to the country as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent, and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 388 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups; is an excellent baker of bread; has the best recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress and chambermaid; is competent; has seven years' references from her last place; no objections to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, lady's maids, waitresses, chambermaids, of all nations; houseworkers; also hotels and boarding-houses supplied.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion for general housework, in the City. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, who can take the place of chambermaid or general houseworker, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A PROTestant laundress, who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble domestic as laundress or plain cook; willing to assist at washing and ironing. Call on Monday or Tuesday at 145 East 32d-st., first floor; best City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT CHAMBERmaid and waitress, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 50 East 28th-st.; best of places open for City or country. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant, single young man, as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in care of horses; no objection to town or country; has very best of City references. Can be seen by applying to W. Nicol, in the office, No. 23 University-place, 12th-st., in livery stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; would assist in plain vegetable garden if necessary; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN (single) a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and gardener, wife as good cook and laundress; is a first-class dairymaid; they have no incumbrance; both have the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or No. 98 Forsyth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young, single, sober, steady man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man; City references as to capabilities, industry and moral character; willing to be generally useful, and work for moderate wages; understands gardening. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady, and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of references as to character, ability, &c.; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference; no objection to the country; will make himself useful. Address A. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; any gentleman in want of such can find a cheap and reliable man; reference given. Address W. J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; understands all work in a garden, trees, flowers, cows and horses; has City reference. Address D. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as porter, or to make himself generally useful; best of references given. Address, for two days, GEO. GREENSLADE, No. 96 Cherry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as porter; will not require high wages, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address No. 90 Norfolk-st., fourth floor, for a week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as stable boy, and wishes to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 90 Norfolk-st., fourth floor, for a week.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COACHMAN and groom, with best of City references, a situation. Call or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, assist in the garden, &c.; understands milking; good City references given. Call at No. 114 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN, who understands gardening and can milk, a situation; willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address ERNEST, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman; best references. Address T. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; has the very best of City references. Address H. COON, last employer, No. 448 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, or waiter in a first-class hotel. Address A. B., No. 27 Washington-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARrived, a situation as clerk in a store; will not require high wages. Call at No. 90 Norfolk-st., fourth floor, for a week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE YOUNG MAN as check clerk in a bank; must write a good hand and be expert at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 3,145 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK; must have good recommendations; wages no object. Address Captain DICK, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR THE country; coachman and groom for private family; 15 farm hands. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age in a clothing-store; good references required. Apply to C. M. CHURCH, No. 90 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A PERSON OF SUPERIOR TASTE and experience, as designer in a large cloak house. Address, with reference, Box No. 1,425 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CHEMISTS AND Mining Engineers offer their services to those about to invest in mining adventures on the Pacific coast. They will make impartial examinations of mines and mining property, and report their true condition, the nature and value of the ores, &c., and give all information that can be required concerning them.
FALKENAN & HANKS,
Pacific Chemical Works, San Francisco, Cal.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
New-York.
STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers, No. 29 Broad-st.
EDWIN J. HANKS, Banker, No. 61 Broadway.
JOSEPH STEINERT, Merchant, No. 113 Chambers-st.
FRIEDRICH KAPP, Lawyer, No. 4 Wall-st.
FALKENAN, PALLAK & Co., Jewelers, No. 4 Maiden-lane.
San Francisco.
FRED. McCRELLISH & Co., Proprietors *Alta California*.
ROBERT E. C. STEARNS, Secretary Harbor Commissioners.
Prof. PRICE, Chemist.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—We can cause your Business Card to be inserted in a select list of four hundred newspapers, dailies and weeklies, for $400 per month; three months for $1,000. These papers comprise one-tenth of the whole number published in the United States, are judiciously distributed throughout the 15 most prosperous States, and in five cases out of six are the most influential organs in the localities where issued. Favorable terms offered to parties who wish to advertise in only a few newspapers. Call and examine our facilities, which are surpassed by no similar establishment in New-York. GEORGE P. ROWELL, Advertising Agent, No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

PARIS—HALL FOR THE SALE OF LEATHER. Established under municipal authority. To this establishment is annexed a general leather warehouse and entrepot for public sales with public weights, and it offers to merchants great facilities and unexceptionable guarantees. Depots for consignments and for buying and selling (with or without intermediate agency) hides, leather, and every article connected with this trade, as oil, grease, wool, &c., &c. Advances made from 60 to 75 per cent. on these goods. The warrants delivered by the Hall may be discounted. For further information and for transport of goods address to the ADMINISTRATION OF THE "HALLE AUX CUIRS," rue Censier, Paris.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SAFE OF LARGE SIZE AND very best make; also a Post-office box. Address Post-office Box No. 4,296.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON.........O. H. Townsend..Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, Sept. 14
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.........$120
SECOND-CLASS.........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & H. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, July 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY...July 17
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY...July 20
EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY...July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY...July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY...July 31
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY...Aug. 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $105.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $3[illegible].
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS..........Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR..Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALLEPPO..........July 17
HECLA..........July 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
And other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..........July 13
MINNESOTA..........July 31
CHICAGO..........Aug. 14
NEBRASKA..........Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; Steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.........SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.........SATURDAY, July 27
ENGLAND, CUTTING.........SATURDAY, Aug. 3
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.........SATURDAY, Aug. 10
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 22 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 10, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. HOWES, July 20,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Aug. 10,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, July 18.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on July 27.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HO FOR THE GOLD MINES.—THE IDAho and Montana Transportation Company's steamer DEER LODGE will leave St. Louis July 20, St. Joseph 24th, Omaha 26th, Sioux City 28th, Fort Randall 30th, for Fort Benton and the mining districts. For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York, or to JOHN G. COPELIN, St. Louis.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:15 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot Warren-st., at 4¾ P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6¼ A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GREEN, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 28, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 23 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1½ P. M.	Thursday, 11th	9½ A. M.
Friday, 12th	2½ P. M.	Friday, 12th	10½ A. M.
Saturday, 13th	3½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	11½ A. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ A. M.	Saturday, 13th	6½ P. M.
Sunday, 14th	3½ P. M.	Sunday, 14th	5½ P. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	6½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 12th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	2½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	6 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 14th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6¾ A. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	7 A. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 25 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 35	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 89	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 64	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have another Excursion (at the solicitation of many friends who accompanied us on our last Excursion) on TUESDAY, July 30, 1867. Tickets and circulars are now ready; all interested will please call and get them, at No. 4 City Hall-place.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRM. DALLY, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. C. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:
500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with sound hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
240 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL, as above.
100,000 pounds green RIO COFFEE.
Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:
1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.
Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.
100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.
Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.
5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.
15,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
200 barrels "LABRADORE" HERRINGS.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, corn meal, coffee, sugar, vinegar, candles and salt, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds, to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour, corn meal, sugar, vinegar, coffee, candles and salt will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retailed samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
20,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio, or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, as inferior to the standard samples.
50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well coop red flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
Bids will be received for 100 bushels or more.
20,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE, clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the beans and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The beans and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.
Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.
There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,303) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.
This rock must be removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.
The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.
Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Seperate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, Room No. 6, County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, July 15, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said county, about 292,000 pounds of fresh and corned beef, mutton, veal, pork, suet and liver; 75 bushels hard clams, 3,450 barrels of flour, 28,900 pounds of fresh fish, 53,000 pounds sugar and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, salt codfish, mackerel, pork, Castile soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also, coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the Court-house, W. D., and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALTENBRAND, } Supply Com'ers.
ALMSHOUSE, June 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1867, will be received until July 20, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.
JACOB H. GUMBLE, JOHN N. HAYWARD, WILLIAM HAW, Jr., } Commissioners.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE SOlicited from contractors for grading and macadamizing the highway in the Town of Westchester, for a distance of three miles south of Westchester Village. A profile of the work can be seen and specifications had on application to J. HUSSON, Secretary of Commissioners, No. 43 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of Jacob Snider the younger, and in a cause Snider vs. Snider, the creditors of Jacob Snider the younger, late of Una Villas, Oxford Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, who died in or about the month of October, 1866, are, on or before the 2d day of September, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Howard, Dollman & Lowther, of No. 141 Fenchurch-st., in the City of London, England, the Solicitors of the defendant, John Vaugan Snider, the Administrator of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, address and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Malins, at his chambers, situated at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, England, on the 4th day of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.
Dated this 18th day of June, 1867.
J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.
HOWARD, DOLLMAN & LOWTHER, No. 141 Fenchurch-st., London, England, Defendant's Solicitors.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 28th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 24th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of July, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF TROTTING HORSES, ROAD HORSES, ROAD WAGONS, PHAETON, &c., &c.,
Belonging to the estate of the late WILLIAM IRWIN, Esq.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867, AT THE PRIVATE STABLE, COR. BROADWAY AND 50TH-ST., AT 11 O'CLOCK.
THE CELEBRATED TROTTING HORSE TARTAR; was never in better condition than at present. Tartar is 16 hands high, 10 years old; one of the finest road horses in the country, and can beat 2:30, sure.
Gray Messenger mare Kate; sound and true; can trot better than 2:50.
Two fine stallions—Sultan and Plowboy.
Black Hawk, star colt; sound, gentle and true; can trot in 2:40.
Fine Abdallah mare, six years old; can trot in 2:50.
An elegant Park phaeton.
Two first-class road wagons.
One sundown wagon.
Three City-built top buggies.
Two coupes in first-rate order, together with blankets, robes, sheets, &c.
No postponement.

A LIGHT SECOND-HAND PLATFORM coach and two second-hand bretts for sale cheap; several other second-hand carriages. Also,
ALL STYLES NEW CARRIAGES.
1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Repository, Broadway, near Bleecker.

AUCTION SALES.

20,000 TO 30,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.
The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 30,000 tons fresh mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
Terms—50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 15, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River;
125 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
250 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Balance cargo brig *Adriana Agragas.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MACHINISTS AND FOREMEN.—TEN per cent. allowed to parties who can influence small machinery repairing or to build, or half interest to a working party. Address MACHINIST, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE or special partner, in a business well established, in the canning and preserving of fruits, and the manufacture of sauces. Address JAMES, Box 5,347 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OIL REFINERY situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL AND COMFORTABLE!
ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the renowned American LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
MY WIFE POLLY,
and
ONLY A CENT.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE
under contribution.
THE EARTH, AIR AND WATERS
yield their products to this, the
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, 22d—Opening of the PANTOMIME SEASON. FOX'S Comic Pantomime LITTLE BOY BLUE will be produced.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 15 and 16.
The talented Dramatic Company in the LADY OF LYONS. Prof. LOGRENIA, Magician, with his trained Birds, &c., EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY, JULY 15, 1867.
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS
from the East and West of the Antipodean Continent.
The very celebrated
RED DRAGON TROUPE.
JAPANESE JAPANESE
JAPANESE JAPANESE
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE. THIRTY ARABS.
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE. THIRTY ARABS.
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
It may safely be assumed that
ASTONISHMENT WILL RISE TO AWE
in witnessing the startling feats of these children of the Isles of the Sun and of the Desert in
THEIR TRIAL OF SKILL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ARRIVED AND will appear MONDAY EVENING, July 15, 1867, MARSHALL & DOYLE'S MIKADO TROUPE OF JAPANESE, from the Palace Theatre, Yeddo, Japan, introducing the wonderful Sword Ladder Feat; LOWNOSKE, the Japanese Blondin; Miss OWGONSKE, the Female Gymnast, and sixteen of the most wonderful performers that have ever been allowed to leave the dominions of the Tycoon. Box book now open.
Prices of admission—Parquet, balcony and boxes, $1. Family circle, 50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
AUTUMN MEETING, 1867.
JEROME PARK,
NEAR FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
STEWARDS.—W. R. Travers, Leonard W. Jerome, John Hunter, Wm. Emmett, F. Morris.
CLERK OF THE COURSE AND SCALES.—C. Wheatly.
HANDICAPPER AND STARTER.—John B. Irving.
PROGRAMME:
SATURDAY, OCT. 12TH—FIRST EXTRA DAY'S RACE.
FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, for all ages; ONE AND THREE QUARTER MILES, over six hurdles; Welter weights, for horses that have never won a hurdle race; $500 to the winner, $100 to second horse.
SECOND RACE.—Premium $500; ONE AND A QUARTER MILES; entrance money to second horse.
THIRD RACE.—Premium $600; entrance money to second horse; MIL. HEATS.
FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds; $1,000 each, half forfeit; to carry 100 lb., fillies allowed 3 lb; ONE MILE. To close August 5th.
FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.
FIRST RACE.—"The Champion Stakes" for three-year-olds, MILE HEATS, $200 entrance, hft, $1,500 added by the club; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed with FIFTEEN nominations.
SECOND RACE.—"The Nursery Stakes," for two-year olds, ONE MILE, $50 entrance, pp, $1,500 added by the club; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed with SEVENTEEN nominations.
THIRD RACE.—Premium $1,000 for all ages, TWO-MILE HEATS, entrance money to second horse.
SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 17.
FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, TWO MILES, $100 entrance, h. ft. $1,000 added, $200 out of the stakes to go to the second horse; winner of the Derby, Belmont, Travers, St. Leger and Champion Stakes 5 lb extra; penalties not to accumulate. To close Aug. 5th.
SECOND RACE.—"The Stewards' Cup," value $2,000, $50 entrance, p. p; dash THREE MILES; winners of stakes and premiums amounting to $3,000, 5 lb extra.
THIRD RACE.—Selling Race, premium $500 for two-year olds, THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE: the winner to be sold for $1,000; any excess of that price to go to the club.
FOURTH RACE.—Premium $500, for all ages, ONE-AND-A-QUARTER MILES; horses that have not won this year allowed 7 lb.
THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 19.
FIRST RACE.—"Hurdle Race," Handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. Premium $800, of which $100 is to be given to second horse. $50 entrance, h. ft. and only $10 if declared on Oct. 18. To name and close Oct. 16, extra, weights to be announced on the following day.
SECOND RACE.—Selling premium $500 for two and three-year olds, one mile, two-year olds to carry 95 lbs., three-year olds 110 lbs.; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights, $1,500 allowed 7 lbs.; $1,000 allowed 12 lbs.
THIRD RACE.—"The Grand National Handicap," for all ages, two and three-quarter miles, $100 subn., h. ft. $20 if declared, $1,000 added by the Club. To name and close the 5th of August, weights to be published the 17th August. Acceptances and declarations to be made on or before Aug. 31.
FOURTH RACE.—Premium $1,200 for all ages. Dash of four miles.
SATURDAY, 26—SECOND EXTRA DAY.
FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race. Handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. $500 to the winner; $100 to second horse; horses to be ridden by members of the Club, or non-residents of the United States introduced by two governing members.
SECOND RACE.—Premium $500, for all ages, one and three-quarter miles; horses to be ridden by members of the Club, or non-residents of the United States introduced by two governing members.
THIRD RACE.—The Champagne Stakes for two-year olds. Premium $500; sub. $50, p. p. *One Mile.* The winner of either the Saratoga Stakes, the Jersey Trial Stakes, or the Nursery Stakes at Fordham to carry 7 lb. extra, or of two or all of the above events, 10 lb. extra. To name and close Aug. 5.
FOURTH RACE.—Consolation Premium, $600, for all ages. Two miles. Horses beaten once during the Meeting allowed seven pounds; twice, allowed ten pounds.
The Races will commence on SATURDAY, the 12th of October, with an Extra Day's Race, and continue according to the above Programme, on Wednesday, the 16th, Thursday, the 17th, Saturday, the 19th and terminate with a Second Extra Day's Race, Saturday, the 26th October. The Races will begin each day punctually at ONE O'CLOCK. AUGUST BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
46 Exchange-place.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Thursday, 11, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 17, 2 P. M.
Friday, 12, 12 M.	Thursday, 18, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, 19, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 16, 1 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¾, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain combination excursion tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England, and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; or Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—CLARENCE H. UPTON, a student in the Scientific School of Yale College, disappeared from New-Haven, Conn., on the evening of July 3 inst. It is feared by his friends that he contemplated self-destruction. He belongs in Rochester, N.Y. He had on when last seen a low-crown black stiff hat, a brown duck business coat, black vest and pants, and calfskin Congress gaiters. He has dark brown hair, a light brown moustache, is about five feet nine inches in height, and is twenty-two years of age. He has a stiff neck, carries his head on the right side, and his right shoulder is slightly depressed. He is believed to have been seen in New-London and Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, July 4. One thousand dollars reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall ascertain and disclose his whereabouts. Information may be communicated to the Chief of Police or to the undersigned, at the Tontine, New-Haven, Conn.
ELVIRA E. UPTON.

LOST OR MISLAND.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, Number 595, and dated June 14, 1867, made by Henry W. Hubbell, in favor of and indorsed by Robert L. Taylor, for ten thousand dollars, and payable four months after date; payment of said note has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same. If found, its return to the subscriber is requested. HENRY W. HUBBELL, No. 68 Wall st.

DOG LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A spotted coach dog; answers to the name of Frank. The finder will be duly rewarded by applying at No. 78 Broadway, up stairs, or at the stable, No. 2 East [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¾; commences at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.
Mr. DAN BRYANT..........as..........Barry O'Leary
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 19,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, July 15,
THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
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NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
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ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF JULIA DEAN.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 15,
LOVE.
THE COUNTESS..........JULIA DEAN
TUESDAY, by request, THE HUNCHBACK.
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ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS WITH MESSRS. G. W. and W. I. THOMPSON.
BUTCHERS' DOG OF GHENT. RIVAL DUTCHMEN. MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

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PHILIP BERNET..........Proprietor.
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POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 15, AT 8.
1. March, "Persian," (new)..........Strauss
2. Overture, "Othello"..........Rossini
3. Waltz, "An der schoenen blauen Donau" (new)..........Strauss
4. Selection, "Ballo Maschera"..........Verdi
5. Overture, "Huguenots"..........Meyerbeer
6. Polka Mazurka, "Lob der Frauen," (new)..........Strauss
7. Romance, "Solo for Violoncello"..........Lopitsch
Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
8. Grand Selection, "Don Giovanni"..........Mozart
9. Overture, "Crown Diamonds"..........Auber
10. Duet for two Cornets, "I would my Love".Mendelssohn
11. Polka, "Anvil"..........Parlow
12. Quadrille, "La vie Parisienne"..........Offenbach
Conductor, Theodore Thomas. Admission, 25 cents.

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MUSICAL.

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By a recent invention of Mr. Frederick Mathushek, (THE NEW PATENT EQUALIZING SCALE WITH LINEAR BRIDGE,) the power of the piano is so greatly increased that an instrument of little more than HALF THE USUAL SIZE, and LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE WEIGHT, is in tone, volume, brilliancy and all other respects equal to that of the best full-sized pianos. This is demonstrated in the COLIBRI PIANO, four feet nine inches long, two feet eight inches wide, yet having seven full octaves. THE ORCHESTRAL PIANO (ordinary size) by the same arrangement equals a Concert Grand. The peculiar construction secures the greatest durability and longest continuance "in tune." The New-York *Weekly Review*, the leading musical authority in this country, says: "The Colibri Piano-forte can speak with such power and sonority that we must look at the thing in order to believe it possible. * * Throughout the scale the tone is even, very full, sonorous, brilliant and melodious."
Musicians, amateurs, and those desiring to purchase, are invited to call and examine. Send for illustrated circular showing the features of the invention, and the reasons for its excellence. BARLOW & DOEHLER, No. 694 Broadway and No. 8 4th-st.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

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BRADBURY'S PIANOS TO RENT, OR for sale on installments at No. 425 Broome-st.; also second-hand pianos to rent or for sale low for cash. No. 425 Broome-st., second door from Crosby.

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MEDICAL.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiar and valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $[illegible] per vial. [illegible] nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible]

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Grand Distribution of Prizes—A Gorgeous and Magnificent Spectacle.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

The grand distribution of awards and recompenses took place yesterday at the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées. To say that it was a perfect success is barely doing justice to the admirable order and promptness that prevailed. Notwithstanding that upward of twenty thousand people had to be *seated*, for every admission had a numbered place, there was not the faintest confusion, and it must be remembered that there were no ushers. Every one was so directed that he found his way readily to the right spot. This feat was accomplished by means of many doors. There were no fewer than twenty-two. To hesitate, under ordinary circumstances, is to be lost. But on this occasion it was impossible either to hesitate or be lost. If a policeman found you with a doubt in your mind he collared it, and made you go right whether you wanted it or not. But, indeed, it was hard to go wrong, for every ticket had a plan on the back and an indication as clear as a post as to whither you should proceed. Once in your seat you were happy and free, neither crowded nor crowding, but perhaps warm. For, to speak plain, the sun was blistering in its intensity, and the Palais de l'Industrie is nothing but a huge hot-house.

The view presented to the first sweep of the eye was impressive. There is no other word that can properly express it. It was grand by virtue of numbers, gorgeous by reason of costumes, and chaste and lovely by aid of flowers and banners, and those manifold silken streamers which the French know so well how to dispose. A soft, animate, perfumed splendor impressed the senses, without in any way overpowering them. You were not awed by the spectacle, but liked it, and grew fonder of it every moment.

It was in this building that the Exposition of 1855 was held, and a pretty and handsome building it is. Young in the annals of industry—and such structures are not long lived—it has yet survived to see the greatest event that the world is ever likely to witness—for there is a feeling that the present Exposition will be the last of the sort. In 1855 there were 22,000 exhibitors only; in 1867 there are almost as many prizes. Such rapid growth is not only unmanageable—it is a symptom of destructiveness which is worse than decay. Howbeit the Palace is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is applied. Its isolation in one of the most spacious and delightful regions of Paris renders egress and ingress a matter of comparative ease. The decorations internally were of the most pleasing character. The nave presented the appearance of an Italian garden, the centre being sunken, and the upper edge or border composed of a mass of superb growing flowers, four feet deep. Between this and the first rows of seats, reserved for the Foreign Commissioners, was a carpeted passage way, extending round the entire building—intended for the procession. The whole of the space at the sides of the immense area was occupied with seats rising regularly above each other, so as to allow the spectator to have a good view of everything that was going on. The decorations were crimson velvet trimmed with gold, the walls and galleries being emblazoned with trophies of the colors and arms of the various nations. A screen of light material protected the too ardent sun from smiting the audience, and from this were suspended innumerable pennants and banners. The platform for the Imperial party was of vast extent, supported by golden pillars, and surmounted by a huge crown. Three thrones were placed in the centre, for the Emperor, Empress and Sultan, and twenty-three chairs of state at the sides for the high personages who were permitted to join the Imperial party. Directly facing was the tribune for the Diplomatic Body and the ladies who had special invitations. The end next to the Place de la Concorde was occupied by the chorus, orchestra and organ. The musicians, singers or instrumentalists were one thousand two hundred in number. At the opposite end of the area was an entrance for the members of the International Jury and the exhibitors who had obtained the leading prizes. A wide and handsome staircase led to the sunken space in the middle of the nave, where ten groups or trophies, made up of articles selected from the Exposition, and representing the ten groups of the classification, were placed. They were as follows: 1. Fine arts; 2. Materials of the liberal arts; 3. Furniture; 4. Clothing; 5. Raw materials; 6. Machinery; 7. Food; 8. Horticulture; 9. Agriculture; 10. Objects recommended by their useful qualities combined with cheapness, and productions the object of which is to elevate the physical and moral condition of the people.

At half past one o'clock the proceedings commenced. The successful competitors entered by the grand staircase, preceded by their flags, and after passing around the vast hall descended to their respective trophies, around which they clustered. It was something like a social millenium. These good souls who seemed so happy and oily were ready to cut each other's throats only a week ago, and even now I am sure that Smith thinks Jones ought not to have got the same sort of a medal as himself. But for the moment they smirk at each other and seem peaceful and content. It is curious to notice what various personalities are to be found in the omniverous maw of trade. Your shop-keeper of to-day is not the snub-nosed churl of former days. He is in the army with medals on his breast; or wears a Court suit with easy grace, or sports a dozen decorations at his button hole. There was hardly one in that crowd that could be traced to the regular yard-wand kind. While the exposants were arraying themselves the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. GEORGES HAIUL, performed the overture to "Iphegenie," by GLUCK, and the choristers sang FELICIEN DAVIDS' *Chant du Soir*. By this time all was bustle and expectation. The Chamberlains of the Emperor, in superb costume, made their appearance on the platform, and the Cent-Gardes stalked grandly to their posts; a superb set of men, these, who neither wink, breathe, murmur nor move. Their object in life is to quietly expire in the act of presenting arms, and this singular kind of suicide is with difficulty prevented by their officers, who change their men every half-hour. A roll of the drum and a flourish of trumpets announce that the royal party is approaching. Precisely at two the Emperor enters the palace, accompanied by a dazzling throng of notabilities. Tremendous cheers proceed from all parts of the hall, amid which the strains of the orchestra are scarcely audible. Every one stands, and now for the first time can be seen the extraordinary brilliance and contrast of the costumes of those present. So many nationalities were, perhaps, never before seen assembled in one place. The eye falls on Cardinals, Magyars, Turks, Greeks, Japanese, Chinese, and the uniforms of every possible European service, civil or military. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of London were conspicuous in their crimson robes and chains of gold and mace and sword of State. Why! oh! why, did they not bring Gog and Magog!

The Emperor gave his arm to the Empress, followed immediately by the Sultan and YOUSSOUF-IZZEDDIN-EFFENDI, his son, a boy of ten; MEHEMMED-MURAD-EFFENDI, presumptive heir to the throne of Turkey, and ABDUL-HAMID-EFFENDI, His Majesty's nephews. The Emperor, who was dressed as a General officer, wore the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor as also did the Sultan; the Empress was in white satin, trimmed with silver, and wore a magnificent diadem, and a lace vail streaming behind from the head. Her Majesty also wore a profusion of diamonds, and looked, as usual, very charming. All the ladies of the Imperial party were in full evening dress. The Emperor sat with the Empress on the left, and the Sultan on the right. The latter is a swarthy, stern, restless-looking man, with a bushy black beard. He is decidedly stout, and the full voluptuous lip seems to indicate that he has obtained his proportions by legitimate means. The proceedings did not seem to afford him much interest, and once or twice he rolled about in his chair as though he would like to get away and have a pipe. It may not be inappropriate to say here that he wore his smoking cap, or fez, throughout the entire proceedings. Beyond the Sultan were to be seen the Prince of Wales, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Princess MATILDE, and the Prince Imperial, dressed in black velvet and red stockings, and wearing the grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. On other portions of the platform were to be seen Prince NAPOLEON, the Princess CLOTHILDE, the Prince and Princess MURAT, and other members of the Imperial family, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess MARIE, of Russia, Prince ARTHUR, of England, Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince HUMBERT, Duke and Duchess of Aosta, Prince of Orange, Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, Prince and Princess of Saxony, Count and Countess DE FLANDRE, the brother of the Taicoon ("nameless here for evermore,") the Prince of Monaco, and others. The seats behind were occupied by the ladies of the Court, and a mass of Chamberlains in red and gold uniforms. The spectacle was, as may readily be imagined, very imposing.

The first thing in order was ROSSINI'S hymn, "*A NAPOLEON III. et à seu vaillant peuple*," a reproduction of the master, and not in any way calculated to add to his reputation, or to cause his admirers to rejoice that he has broken a long and honored silence. It ends, of course, with "*Vive l'Empereur;*" after which *cri général* we are informed that *le canon tonne, les cloches sonneut à toute volee; les tambours battent aux champs*. Certainly a deuce of a noise was produced, and the Emperor had three rounds more. As soon as one had recovered from this rather heavy infliction, M. ROUHER, Minister of State and Vice-President of the Commission of the Exposition, mounted the steps of the throne, and read a brief report on matters and subjects relative to the undertaking. From this document I extract the following particulars of the operations of the juries: There will be awarded 64 grand prizes, 883 gold medals, 3,653 silver medals, 6,565 bronze medals, 5,801 honorable mentions; in all 16,966 recompenses.

In spite of this great number the juries have had hard work to throw out and choose, so great and excellent is the collection. M. ROUHER says a few civil words of America. Here they are: "The United States of America, prevented by a great war from taking part in the pacific struggle of 1862, has resumed, at the Exposition of 1867, the place which the world gives to her political and industrial system, and she nobly holds her rank." After the Minister had finished, the Emperor arose, and in a singularly clear and firm voice delivered the speech.

After the excitement had subsided, the serious business of the day commenced. The fortunate exhibitors, comfortably intrenched in the Italian garden, were moved to the foot of the throne, and as each name was read out received from the hand of the Emperor the medal or decoration to which he was entitled. It must be remembered that only the Grande Prix and the new Order of Recompense were thus distributed. The gold medals are not yet in readiness. Several of the recipients, especially among the artists, as they ascended the Imperial platform and were recognized, were received with applause. But the climax was reached when the name of the Emperor was announced for the medal for workmen's cottages, of which he is an exhibitor.

For a moment there was an amusing embarrassment. It was a question as to who should hand the Emperor his own medal. By a happy inspiration the Prince Imperial seized the opportunity, and in his official capacity as President of the Imperial Commission, marched up to his papa and presented him with the coveted prize. It is the first time I have seen a happy inspiration in the flesh. It walks on two legs, and wears a red coat exactly like an ordinary Chamberlain. Be this as it may, the little Prince acted his part like a man, and there was not a woman in all that gathering who would not have hugged him for it.

When each group had received its awards, the members composing it paraded around, and resumed their places. The Imperial party then descended, and slowly made the circuit of the building, being enthusiastically received in every direction. A well-organized and lusty cheer arose from the American section, and seemed to give pleasure to the party, as it certainly did to those who produced it. At 4 o'clock all was over. I have not heard of a single accident to mar the extraordinary success of the day.

C. B. S.

SINGULAR RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.

A Train on the Chicago and Great Eastern Road Seized by the Employes for Alleged Non-payment of Wages.

From the Indianapolis Herald, July 12.

Yesterday morning, when the train on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway which left Chicago at 7 o'clock was about to leave Logansport, on its way to Cincinnati, the employes of the road, who are on a strike to get their wages, stopped the train, took off the two passenger cars run them on a side switch, and then notified the mail agent on the train that the road was open and he could proceed with his mail and car.

From seventy-five to one hundred men were engaged in the disturbance. They are employes of the road at that place, and were dressed in their best clothes. They were thoroughly officered and drilled, and proceeded to carry out their purpose with deliberate determination. No resistance was made by the men on the train—no violence was offered, but some of the men were armed with clubs, iron pins, hooks and other weapons. Sheriff DAVIS, of Cass County, had heard of the difficulty in the morning, and went down to the shops to try to dissuade the men from their purpose; they listened attentively and respectfully to what he said, told him their cause of complaint against the road, also their firm determination to pursue that course. He got on the train at Logansport, and when it was stopped by the men, read the riot act to the crowd, but it had no effect whatever.

The origin of this difficulty, as we learned from the men, and others, is the failure of the Company to pay them their wages. They say they have not been paid, some for five, some for four, and some for three months. All appeals for pay were met with promises, but with no stamps, until the credit of the men in the city was entirely exhausted, and they were unable to procure the commonest necessaries for their families. They had waited long and patiently for their hard-earned wages, and exhausted all the means they knew of before adopting this course to compel payment. They say that no passenger or freight car shall pass over the road until their demands are complied with, and a satisfactory arrangement made.

The following bill was posted in the streets of Logansport yesterday morning. We are told the signers comprise all the storekeepers who have been doing business with the employes of the road:

"NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, grocers of the City of Logansport, do unanimously agree and pledge ourselves not to credit or open any book accounts to the employes of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, unless payment of the same is guaranteed by the Company at the end of every month."

Signatures follow.

While the train was waiting a wagon drove up to the scene of the disturbance with a barrel of beer and a lot of tin cups to treat. The men crowded around the wagon in large numbers, but the leader interposed, and told the men in the wagon to take their beer away. He said they were going to carry this thing through like earnest, sober men, and he wanted no man to taste a drop of beer or liquor. He said they might bring crackers and cheese, or anything to eat, and distribute it among the men, but nothing to drink. This course was concurred in by the men without a murmur.

After being detained over two hours, the train started, consisting of the locomotive and baggage car, on which was the mail. After proceeding over the river about a mile the train was stopped, and we saw an omnibus in the woods filled with passengers. It appeared then that Conductor CROLL, in charge of the train, had directed that all ladies and through passengers should be sent in an omnibus, by a circuitous route, over the river ahead of the train, so that he could take them on. This was done, and all through passengers were taken on [illegible].

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR SQUATTER POPULATION.

Who They are and Where They Come From—A Squatter Settlement—The Manners and Habits of Squatters.

About ten years ago, a class of residents now fast disappearing from within the City limits constituted a fair proportion of its population. The component parts of this class, many of whom still thrive in the least densely inhabited parts of the metropolis, are known as squatters, from the Western *sans gêne* with which they squat upon the acre of land which they have chosen as a location for their abode, and the tenacity with which, like the settler in the backwoods, they cling to the hut they have put up in the very centre of a civilized neighborhood. As already stated, the genus is fast dying out, or retreating beyond the boundary lines of New-York. That fraction still remaining—numbering probably four or five thousand souls—albeit deserving of classification under the head of nuisances, are, to the more orthodox community as the picturesque to the plain, and their present condition therefore merits notice.

THE SQUATTERS

of New-York are either of Irish or of German nationality. They are not newly arrived immigrants, but old residents of the City, who have experienced misfortunes in business which have placed them in a thoroughly impoverished condition, or who prefer dwelling rent-free amid filth and squalor to paying a landlord's agent monthly dues for the enjoyment of similar privileges as conferred upon the lodgers in a tenement house.

As a general thing the squatter has a wife and children, whom he supports by tendering his services to a street-opening contractor, and obtaining work in the direct vicinity of his shanty. His family, in turn, swell the weekly income by washing and ironing for private houses, raising poultry and goats, supplying small shops near at hand with the milk of a sickly cow, and seizing upon any job that happens to present itself. The head of the household is always a laboring man, and, strange to say, of the four or five thousand squatters whose names are included in the City census, there are probably not two hundred who give the census-gatherer the answer, "No occupation." Although the squatter lives rent free, he does not appear to be indolent, and however ragged his attire and soiled the shirt which constitutes both his undergarments and his outer-wearing apparel, he is surrounded with creature comforts, and brings up robust and healthy children. He leaves his wooden dwelling at an early hour, with a dinner-can in his hand, and returns at sunset, after a hard day's work. A fair proportion of the sun-burned, hard-handed laborers who board the Third-avenue cars, and jump off when nearing an open space of ground covered with shanties of every conceivable shape and dimension, are squatters on their way home. The miserable hovels they occupy, although affording little accommodation for a family of five or six persons, are, no doubt, in their opinion, most enviable sheltering places. Besides, that the interior of a squatter's hut is quite as comfortable as a room in a crowded tenement-house, will not be disputed.

SETTLEMENT.

The squatter has two ways of choosing a spot whereupon to pitch his shanty. Either he determines to build his residence without consulting the owner of the vacant lot, and in some instances without even ascertaining the said owner's name, or else he seeks him out and asks permission to put up his dwelling. Sometimes he is allowed to settle in a corner of a square of land on condition of keeping the property in good order: sometimes, again, he is made to pay a nominal rent. In the eastern part of the City, up town, there is a large piece of ground covered with rocks, upon which two or three hundred Irishmen have squatted. The owners of this *locale* derive quite a revenue from the monthly payment of four or five dollars by each householder. But the rent-payers, however small the tax levied on them, are in the minority. The greater number of squatters settle indiscriminately, while a few who have no wish to be ousted from their homes after a week's tenantry, proceed to the City Hall and examine the Corporation maps with a view to choosing their place of abode on land owned by well-known citizens and old New-Yorkers, who, unlike speculators in real estate, will not be likely to disturb them. The ground chosen, the squatter's next step is to put up his shanty. This step, if we are to credit a tradition current among the neighbors of the squatters, is always taken on Sunday. The relatives and friends of the settlers, says the tradition above cited, gather on that day and falling to work at dawn, put together the rough boards over the rougher framework with marvelous rapidity. The building is one-storied—the municipal code forbids the erection of two-story wooden buildings within the City limits—contains but one apartment, is usually provided with but one window and one door, and is unadorned with either stoop or portico. The wooden roof is covered with scraps of tin and lead, the jagged edges of which overhang the eaves, and a piece of rusted stove-pipe protruding through a circular hole in the side of the dwelling is the only contrivance bearing any resemblance to a chimney. When the shanty is completed a small space of ground in the rear is generally inclosed within a dilapidated fence, and a few poles are driven in the ground at either extremity. Clothes-lines are stretched from upright to upright, some wretched specimens of wearing apparel are thrown over the ropes to dangle about at the caprice of the winds, a rickety bedstead, two or three chairs, a table and a quantity of crockery and old tin and iron ware are transported into the hut, and the settlement of the squatter and his family is effected. The palaces of the *Arabian Nights*, built by the Genii at Aladdin's bidding, were not put up half as quickly as the squatter's shanty.

A SQUATTER NEIGHBORHOOD

comprises an indefinite number of shanties. The largest conglomeration of huts now existing is located on Dutch Hill, a rocky piece of land divided into sections by streets and avenues, and lying above Thirty-ninth-street, between Third-avenue and the East River. Between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets there are at least 250 seemingly temporary dwellings, as many as fifty being huddled together in the space of a block. On the western side of the town the squatters usually cultivate a small piece of ground and raise potatoes, cabbage and Indian corn in infinitesimal quantities; but their brethren in the east appear to have no *penchant* whatever for agricultural pursuits. All the villages occupied by the latter class have outposts in the shape of geese, hens, goats, cows and pigs, although the last named animals have lost caste with the squatter since the passage of the ordinance restraining their roaming proclivities. If a stranger draw near a settlement, his approach is heralded by a battalion of fowls and a score of quadrupeds who retreat into the camp, and, giving the alarm, call forth the dogs to repel the invaders. The dogs are not the least curious feature of these metropolitan hamlets. They are large, and lean, and inclined to bark or bite on the smallest provocation. Perched on the top of high cliffs, somewhat after the fashion of the Alpine chamois in the picture, they greet the visitor with a series of dismal howls preparatory to committing an assault with felonious intent so soon as he passes the boundary line of the place. A family of squatters without a dog would be incomplete as a whole. Hence the large number of ill-fed and ill-looking canines that infest certain up-town parts of the City and bring revolver and big sticks into frequent play. At night the female squatters gather in their flocks and each family locks up its live stock—minus the dogs—in a small outhouse which is usually contiguous to the dwelling. During the day, the geese and hens, and goats and cows roam all over the ward, and wherever a group of melancholy animals is to be seen clustering about a heap of garbage in a street of orthodox appearance, the suspicion that a squatter settlement is not far distant is likely to prove correct. These domesticated but wandering animals are like the floating vegetation found at sea, and welcomed as indicating the proximity of land. They are the only representatives at large of squatterdom, except the men; for the women and children, who constitute the great bulk of the population, do not stir outside the settlement. The children, in a half nude state, bask in the sunshine in front of the shanties throughout the day; and looking into the apartment through the single window, at any hour between sunrise and sunset, the female inmates of the hovel can be seen bent over the washing tub. Many of the women are professional laundresses, finding patrons among the poorer classes. Neither they nor their husbands, nor their children, however, give evidence, by an occasional change of linen, that their labors are directed toward improving their own appearance.

While squatters live rent free, they are also exempt from the payment of taxes. The most zealous revenue officer would not think it worth his while to serve a document upon the tenants of hovels who, to all intents and purposes, have neither income nor property. The only duty the squatters perform toward the Government is that of voters. The men vote early, and, it is believed, often. Certain it is, that for a month or so previous to the holding of an election, the rank and file politicians who busy themselves in canvassing the more Democratic wards, are frequent visitors to the squatter settlements. On election day, the noisiest, though least disorderly, hangers on at the polls, who force tickets by the hundred into the hands of each of the passers-by, are generally recruited from among the residents of Dutch Hill and its vicinity.

SQUATTERDOM

can be looked upon as a country formed of a number of colonies, of greater or less magnitude, all scattered all over the upper portion of the City. From the Hudson to the East River one can behold at least twenty-five different settlements, some located blocks apart from others, but each bearing a striking resemblance to the sister colony in point of dirt. Dutch Hill to which conglomeration of hovels allusion has already been made, is the largest settlement, the [illegible] between Fourth and Tenth avenues being comparatively magnificent and [illegible]. Not a sign of vegetation relieves the rocky barrenness of Dutch Hill. The four-footed beasts owned by the squatters who have made the place their home, like the mountain herds, descend into the built-up plains skirting the hill, and obtain a scanty sustenance off the heaps of garbage which breed pestilence in some of the riverside streets. The shanties are all in a most dilapidated condition—report has it that Dutch Hill was first monopolized twelve or fifteen years ago, and that but few additional structures have since been put up—and the appearance of the place is desolate to a degree. More desolate still is a large settlement in Brooklyn, on Red Hook, an open space of land sunken so far below the city level that all attempts at sewerage have failed, and a *locale* upon which about one hundred and twenty shanties have been established. During the Summer months last year, whole families dwelling at Red Hook died of the cholera. The pools of stagnant water, the dampness of the soil and the odor rising from the masses of refuse of all kinds scattered about the place, render the squatter village a nuisance, the abatement of which is deemed most desirable. To return to New-York, leaving Dutch Hill, after noting the settlements on the east side of the town, smaller specimens of which are to be beheld even beyond the Park, the hamlets on the west side of the town invite examination. On Second-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets; in Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues; between Lexington and Fourth avenues; in Fifty-ninth-street, and, in fact, extending as far north on Fifty-ninth-street, and almost overshadowing, at the west, the Hudson River, squatter communities are to be seen. Five or six shanties are located on lots thirty feet below the level of the street. Large ponds of brackish water surround some of these hovels, and communication with the mainland, after a heavy shower, is maintained only by means of primitive and shaky draw-bridges. On the Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets; on Madison-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets and Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and on Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, are to be found numerous specimens of the genus squatter. Many of the tenants of huts in that vicinity to which reference is made, have small patches of ground overlooked by their dwellings. Only one instance of a taste for the beautiful was made apparent during a tour through all the squatter settlements. The tenants of a whitewashed hut on the western side of the town had planted some flowers and vines, and a mass of foliage overhung the jagged eaves of the place. After an inspection of four or five hundred tottering hovels, some half whitewashed, others half painted, and all as destitute of a single adornment without as they were of a single one of the "modern conveniences" within, the sight of blossoms on one roof was a pleasant relief.

THE DECLINE

and ultimate fall of squatterdom is one of those events which can be confidently predicted as likely to occur within a very few years. The opening of thoroughfares up town, the constantly increasing value of real estate in the upper wards, the precautions against pestilence-breeding which in course of time will force themselves with greater power than ever upon the mind of the community, will raze the squatter's huts, and destroy that somewhat unenviable individuality which distinguishes the tenants. By seeking a shelter in tenement houses, the squatter will lose, it is true, the privilege of considering himself the monarch of all he surveys, but his descendants will be afforded some insight into the customs of civilized humanity, and the health and appearance of the metropolis will be benefited. The total extinction of the race will be the speedy result of the popular movement, now lifting working people out of the crowded down-town by-ways and urging them toward the wider up-town streets.

CHURCH SERVICES.

A New Episcopal Chapel in East Brooklyn.

The new Chapel of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation, in Gates-avenue, between Classon and Franklin avenues, was opened for public worship yesterday. Services were held morning, afternoon and evening. In the morning an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rector, Rev. DARIUS R. BREWER, from the 8th verse, 21st chapter of Psalms: "Thou hast placed my foot in a large room," from which he spoke of their prosperity as a parish, having commenced worship as a church with twenty members in a small room on the corner of Fulton and Classon avenues, in December last. Their increase had been rapid from an humble beginning, and they now established an edifice which would accommodate a numerous congregation, for which they should be thankful. The views of the reverend gentleman were liberal, yet earnest in regard to the duties of the Church, and the conclusion was eloquent and impressive.

The reverend gentlemen spoke extemporaneously, which is usual in the Episcopal service. It being a communion service a collection was taken up for charitable purposes. The congregation has provided an excellent choir, which has proved a decided success.

At the afternoon service the sermon was preached by Mr. PADDOCK, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn; and in the evening the services were conducted by Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, from Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURGH'S Mission, on Long Island.

The chapel was so thronged at each service that enough seats could not be provided.

The building is of wood, 40 by 80 feet in extent, in Gothic style, with seats for about 450 persons, and is trimmed with black walnut and Georgia pine. The cost was $7,000. The site occupies six lots, 25 by 100 each, extending from Gates-avenue to Quincy-street, and is one of the most desirable locations in the city. The chapel is on Quincy-street, and as soon as circumstances warrant the undertaking, a church edifice will be erected on the lots fronting Gates-avenue.

St. Ambrose Church, Late St. Thomas' Free Chapel.

Yesterday morning, Rev. FREDERICK SILL, rector of this parish, preached his eighth annual sermon, giving certain statistics and facts concerning the work of the past year. The parish is evidently in a vigorous and prosperous condition, and is a striking evidence of the good that may be accomplished by a pastor and congregation who faithfully maintain their position down town. The reverend gentleman said that the district allotted to him and forsaken by so many others called for the utmost diligence and care. He could venture to tell the number of religious societies that had left for the up-town wards in anticipation of enlarged fields of usefulness and the enjoyment of greater wealth. He confessed to having been somewhat startled a few days since, when a prominent citizen addressed him as almost the only resident clergyman of the Eighth Ward, a Ward containing 40,000 inhabitants.

The sermon, which took three-quarters of an hour in its delivery, and was very full in its statistical matter, elicited the utmost attention of a large and deeply interested congregation. The music was excellent, being strictly Congregational.

Dedication of a Chapel.

Yesterday afternoon the Centenary M. E. Chapel, corner of Bellville and Bloomfield avenues, Newark, was dedicated with the usual interesting exercises. At 3 P. M. a sermon was preached in the Halsey-street M. E. Church by Rev. Dr. MATTISON, of Jersey City. In the evening the services were held in the new chapel, when sermons were preached by Rev. B. B. MEREDITH, of St. Paul's. Rev. J. K. BURR, Dr. DASHIEL and other divines assisted in the dedicatory services.

Rev. Father McDonald on Intemperance.

Pursuant to invitation some time since extended to the Rev. Father MCDONALD by the leading citizens of Brooklyn, to deliver a lecture on this subject, the fulfillment of the same took place last evening at St. MARY'S Church. In opening the subject, he referred to the intemperate language of the over-zealous in the cause, as having much to do in exciting the animosity of those engaged in the liquor trade, and of those who are consumers of liquor. It was the rule of the Catholic Church, that while she announced the moral laws, she left each one to judge how far he had been regulated by them. If, with the means of knowing what the moral law is, conscience acquits us of transgressing it, no other power can properly accuse us. Stating, then, what he believed to be the correct doctrine of intemperance, he left to his hearers the application thereof to their lives and deeds. The first great cause was common to all of us—the inclination to indulge vicious propensities, the result of Adam's fall. Defective education, bad example, force of habit, constitutional tendencies, disease, mania, &c., have also a connection with the vice. He referred to the universality of drinking on all public occasions, and to its prevalence in private life. If examples were set such as had been seen of the festivals of New Year's and St. Patrick's days, what wonder was it that the seeds of inebriety should have been sown broadcast over the land? The habit of drinking to alleviate disease was alluded to, and the supposed benefit derived ludicrously set forth. The sudden acquirement of wealth, the want of it, untempered grief and sorrow, were often a pretext for excess. As Christians we were bound to keep our bodies and minds in good and healthy working order, the better to attain the end for which we were created. Unmindful of this, nature accords its punishment in physical deformities and mental disorders. Man individually and man as a member of society has duties to perform to his neighbor, which cannot be fulfilled by the inebriate. He instanced the wretchedness in the household and the records of criminal courts. Temperance introduces and makes permanent forms and habits of virtue, while intemperance creates infidelity, recklessness and cruelty. He illustrated that in all the social relations of life, whether as statesman, general, editor, merchant, orator, artisan, physician or lawyer, there were peculiar duties incumbent upon us in respect to the lives, interests and reputations of our fellow-beings, the proper discharge of which were incompatible with intemperance. He complimented the gentlemen inviting him to address them, believing that they entertained no sectarian bigotry. Protestants themselves, they had met him here, a Catholic priest in a Catholic church, before a Catholic congregation, and had listened with as much interest as if he were one of their own pastors. In concluding he said: "Be mindful, then, of your dignity, Oh man! and degrade not your soul, your talents and your genius, in obscene orgies, nor deaden your faculties in brutish stupor. Be henceforth characterized by temperance, and then you will have no difficulty in performing faithfully your duties to yourselves, your families, your fellow-citizens, your country and your God."

The church was filled to repletion long before the Reverend Father appeared, and the most conspicuous seats were occupied by prominent citizens from both districts of the City. The choir of the church performed appropriate music before the lecture was commenced.

City Sunday-School and Missionary Society.

A meeting of the Board of managers of the New-York Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held on Friday evening in one of the Society's mission chapels, No. 392 Broome-street. W. W. CORNELL, Esq., President, occupied the chair; JAMES WRIGHT, Secretary.

Owing to the storm, the attendance of delegates was not as large as usual, but reports show the schools represented to be in a prosperous condition. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $1,062 28 on hand.

The reports of the pastors, Rev. Messrs. MARKS and HOLLIS, show an increase in numbers and interest during the past month. During that time 2,823 families have been visited, 9,040 pages of tracts distributed, 90 sessions of Mission Sunday-schools held, 70 sermons preached, 76 class-meetings and 62 prayer-meetings held, 27 persons converted, 6 baptized and 2 funerals attended.

The Board authorized room No. 121 Broome-street to be used for a colored mission. Plans for a new chapel in Eleventh-street, near Avenue B, were submitted to the Board and adopted. The building will be 83 feet deep, 40 feet front and two stories high, and will seat 1,200 to 1,500 persons. Improved ventilation will be secured.

The Institute reported against holding any public meetings until September, when they propose to carry out their original plan of founding an institution with library, charts, maps, &c., for use of Sabbath school superintendents and teachers. Arrangements have been made to procure stereoscopic views of the Holy Land, &c., from London for the Institute.

The well known Sunday school laborer, Rev. J. H. VINCENT is the Superintendent, as well as the originator of the Institute plan in this country.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, ALDERMAN.

TREASURE TROVE.

Mrs. ROSANNA SULLIVAN, of No. 93 Park-street, retired to bed on Saturday night, having on a stocking in which she had concealed $60 in Treasury notes. A few hours after she was awoke by some one moving about the room, when she saw ELIZA TIGHE, a native of Ireland and 30 years of age, endeavoring to remove the bed-clothing. As soon as the woman found that Mrs. SULLIVAN was awake, she ran out of the room, and the occupant of the bed subsequently discovered that her money had been stolen. Officer HAGGERTY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested ELIZA, but the missing money could not be found in her possession. Despite her denial of the crime, she was arraigned before the Acting Magistrate yesterday and held for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

ANTON PAUL resides at No. 8 Harrison-street, and strolled through Canal-street on Saturday night, and he met MARY MURPHY in Canal-street, with whom he had considerable conversation. After he left her PAUL discovered that he had been robbed of $23 in cash. The woman was arrested and held for trial.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

Officer PIERCE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested AUSTIN LOUIS for disorderly conduct, when the prisoner made a violent assault upon the officer, tore his coat, and dealt him a violent blow in the face with his fist. When arraigned before the Court yesterday the prisoner was held for trial, and locked up in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A BASTION CAPTURED.

JOHN BOHM, who lives at the corner of Broadway and Seventieth-street, states that on the 8th of July he was robbed of a quantity of greenbacks of the value of $150, and that he suspects the money to have been taken by VALENTINE BASTION, from the fact that on the day in question the money was in a bureau drawer in his room up stairs, and BASTION was alone in the room for some time. On the same day BASTION left the city and did not return until the 13th, when he was found in a lager beer saloon in Thirty-ninth-street, and arrested by an officer of the Twentieth Precinct. BASTION is 27 years of age, a native of Germany, and has no business. He denied his guilt, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

PETTY THEFTS.

SARAH KELLY was sent down for trial at Special Sessions, it being alleged that she stole a ring of the value of $3.

JAMES CAIRNS, charged with stealing a rope of the value of $5, was sent for trial at the same Court.

EXCISE CASE.

CATHARINE KEALY, No. 47 Laurens-street, and ADOLPH WEINE, No. 155 Varick-street, were held to bail in $300 each for trial at the General Sessions for selling liquor without license.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CASUALTIES.—MARY DONOHUE, of No. 55 Beach-street, accidentally fell in front of the new building Nos. 51 and 53 Leonard-street, and sustained severe injuries. She was taken home.... JAMES KEARNEY, of No. 278 First-avenue, fell on the pavement and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... JOHN BOLGERS, aged 10 years, and residing in Forty-third-street, near Second-avenue, was thrown from a wagon and had his collar-bone fractured. He was taken home by the Police.... JOHN LYONS, aged 14, a newsboy, and living at No. 58 Frankfort-street, jumped off car No. 89 of the Avenue B line, and was run over by a wagon belonging to A. T. STEWART & Co., driven by THOMAS KERR, and was slightly injured. The driver was not arrested.

THE KNIFE AND BLUDGEON.—A disturbance took place in the concert-saloon of AUGUST JENNIG, of No. 9 Oliver-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when CHARLES COLLINS, aged 25, residing at the Atlantic Hotel, in the New-Bowery, was severely beaten with a club. His wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon WATERMAN. No arrests.... At a late hour on Saturday night JOHN MITCHELL, of No. 544 Pearl-street, was stabbed during a quarrel, on the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, when he received a severe wound. Sergt. WEMYSS, of the Tenth Precinct, dressed the wound, and MITCHELL was sent home. No clue to the assailant could be obtained.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. A. M. Patton, of Alabama; Hon. J. H. Meridith, of Baltimore; Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Hon. D. R. Kitchen, of Indiana; Hon. L. B. Crocker, of Oswego; Hon. J. Young Brown, of Kentucky, and Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. S. M. Zulick, of Pennsylvania, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Jeff. Thompson, of New-Orleans; Hon. C. Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie; Gen. Lander, of Massachusetts; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. H. G. Fant, of Richmond, and Col. T. N. Chapman, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday evening a colored man named THOMAS TATE aged 60 years, was seized with bleeding of the lungs, while standing in front of No. 372 Canal-street, and died in a few minutes after. The remains were taken to the Leonard-street Police Station, where Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest. The deceased resided on Staten Island.

NEW-YORK UNION MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association will hold its fourth annual pic-nic at FUNK'S Garden in Sixty-third-street, on the 23d inst. On this occasion the first Netherland flag ever brought to this City will be unfurled.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A FATAL CASE OF ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Yesterday morning, a boy named Charles Rosenthal, aged 10 years, died from the effects of a pistol shot wound received on the Fourth of July last, while walking along Adelphi-street, near Atlantic-avenue. It appears that a newly-arrived German immigrant determined to take part in the celebration of the day, and being furnished by some friends with a pistol charged with powder and wad, fired it. Never having handled such a weapon before, he stretched his arm backward while looking in an opposite direction. The pistol nearly touched the little boy when he fired it, and the wadding and powder entered his neck. The injury, on examination by a physician, was at once pronounced dangerous. The boy lingered in great agony until yesterday morning, when he died. The German, whose name is WILLIAM MERRERMIT, was arrested on the 5th inst., on a warrant issued by Justice MOREHOUSE, and committed to jail, where he still remains. Coroner LYNCH will probably hold an inquest to-day.

THE ABDUCTED BOY.—On the 2d of July inst., a boy eleven years of age, named JOSEPH BULHELLER, suddenly disappeared from his home in Bushwick, and on Tuesday last was found to have been taken away by a farmer named VAN NOSTRAND, living at Hempstead. On inquiring there the father of the lad was told that his son had been sent home. This proved to be the fact. VAN NOSTRAND explains that the boy sought employment, and was taken by him on account of the representation that his father had threatened punishment unless he obtained work. The boy, on the other hand, it is alleged, was promised extravagant things, and detained against his will. On Saturday morning VAN NOSTRAND gave bonds before Justice WALTER for his appearance at a future time.

IMPORTANT TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Gen. JOURDAN, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., recently issued the following circular, which applies equally to other regiments than the one under his immediate command:

BROOKLYN, July 11, 1867.

Unofficial Circular.—It may be important for members of the Thirteenth Regiment to know that no exemption from the amount of taxes assessed on either real or personal property, can be allowed by the Board of Assessors to any member of the National Guard, after the 31st inst., except the applicants can make oath that they were absent from the city during the whole month of July, during which period the tax books are open for correction.

Very respectfully,

J. JOURDAN, Colonel.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.—JOHN KELLY, aged 46, a laborer residing in the rear of No. 77 York-street, was arrested by Officer WHITEHEAD, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, on Saturday afternoon, for committing a felonious assault on his wife ELIZA. It appears that KELLY was intoxicated, and taking offence at what his wife said, stabbed her in the neck with a jack-knife, inflicting a wound of about one inch in length, severing a portion of the windpipe. Dr. LITTLE was called in and pronounced the wound of a dangerous character, and by his direction she was sent to the City Hospital. KELLY was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

THE BROOKLYN MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association, chartered by the last Legislature to insure the lives of members, met in the Court-house on Saturday evening, the President, J. M. FULLER, in the chair, and H. W. KARNS Secretary. The regular order of business was transacted, after which seventeen new members were elected. The prospects were said to be excellent, and the success of the Association already decided. The meeting finally adjourned until the second Tuesday of August next.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening a little girl named GRACE MCNAMARA, aged 6 years, was run over by a car in Fulton-avenue, near Yates-avenue. One of her feet and hands were so dreadfully crushed that there are but slight hopes of her recovery. Should she survive, she will be a helpless cripple. The driver of the car, BERNARD HUGHES, was arrested.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard P. J.

The following is the list of the first eighty causes of the Third Monday Motion Calendar. The balance will be published on Tuesday:

Class 2.

Nos.
1—Rottermel et al. vs. Seltzer.
2—Vidal vs. Macey et al.

Class 3.

3—Mott et al. vs. Carpenter.
4—Chapin et al. vs. Burrell.
5—Spaulding and others vs. Myrick et al.
6—Smith vs. Cormick.
7—Manning et al. vs. Solis.
8—Stecke vs. Russell, &c.
9—Same vs. Kelly, &c.

Class 4.

10—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
11—Same vs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
12—Fowler, Jr., vs. Mittnacht.
13—Angell vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Mackay vs. McKechnie et al.
15—Nelson vs. Watts et al.
16—Woodruff et al. vs. Keiber.
17—Downs vs. Classen et al.
18—Downs vs. Dickinson et al.

Class 6.

19—Hackley vs. Hope et al.
20—Payer et al. vs. Phelps, &c.
21—White et al. vs. Hennessy.
22—Price vs. Price.
23—Marriner vs. Gutta Percha Manuf. Co.
24—Butler vs. De Mariel.

Class 7.

25—People ex rel. Brown vs. Connolly, &c.
26—In re The People ex rel. Koehler vs. Dodge.
27—People ex rel. Mott vs. Connolly, &c.
28—People ex rel. Parker vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
29—Richardson vs. Frank.
30—Crook vs. State Nat. Bank.

General Calendar.

31—Bolles vs. Cook, &c.
32—Stewart et al. vs. Morehouse et al.
33—Palmer, &c., vs. Cullingworth.
34—Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad Co. vs. Henry, &c.
35—Richardson vs. Richardson.
36—Moore vs. Haskell.
37—Walter et al. vs. Boardman et al.
38—Jones et al. vs. Whitney et al.
39—In re Extension of New-York-av.
40—Frowm, Sr., et al. vs. Budd.
41—Cook vs. State National Bank of Boston.
42—Comner vs. Markler et al.
43—Tupport et al. vs. Buckley et al.
44—In re Andrews et al. for Ex'n, &c., of Mech. & Trad. Savings Inst'n.
45—Pipin vs. Lachenmeyer.
46—Valentine vs. Shultz et al.
47—Honan vs. Chapman et al.
48—Ford et al. vs. Gilman.
49—McIntyre, &c., vs. Fitch.
50—Hawley, Receiver, vs. Monell et al.
51—Northern Railroad Co. et al. vs. Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Co. et al.
52—Palmer et al. vs. Lacy et al.
53—Massura et al. vs. Stillman et al.
54—Schwartz vs. Schirmer.
55—Galnger vs. Galnger.
56—In re Mills et al. vs. St. Columbus Rom. Catholic T. A. Soc.
57—Thompson, &c., vs. Wilson et al.
58—Smith et al. vs. Halsted et al.
59—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
60—Blum et al. vs. Baxter et al.
61—Worthington vs. Lockwood et al.
62—Dana vs. Strasburger et al.
63—In re Russel File Co.
64—Scott vs. Fuller.
65—Merritt et al. vs. Brear.
66—Hyde et al. vs. Cox et al.
67—Ledoux vs. Grand Trunk Railroad Co.
69—Bronson vs. Bronson.
70—Meks et al. vs. Rednch.
71—Strang et al. vs. Quigley.
72—Peters et al. vs. Dunbar.
73—Hicks vs. Furman.
74—In re Receiver of Columbian Ins. Co.
75—Freeman vs. Curry.
76—Leonards et al. vs. Sykes.
77—Merchants' Nat. Bank vs. Leland et al.
78—Kuhn vs. Kentucky Bourbon, &c.
79—Holyoke et al. vs. Reed.
80—Alexander et al. vs. N. Y. Mutual Coal Co.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged: fresh family and new $12 50@$13. WHEAT unsettled and lower; new offered at $2 25@$2 40, but millers expect lower rates. CORN unchanged. OATS firmer and held at 80c. for No. 1. RYE scarce, and nominally $1 30. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY, 30c. in bond. PORK firm at $23, with but few sellers. BULK MEATS are buoyant and held for higher prices; Shoulders and Sides—9½c.@11½c. offered, and ½c. more was asked; all sides offered at 9½c. were taken. BACON active at 10½c. for Shoulders; 12c. for Sides; 13½c. for Clear Sides, closing with no sellers. HAMS higher; common, 17½c.; sugar cured, 20c.@21c. LARD held out of the market; the demand was small; 13c. was asked. BUTTER firm, for fresh; other is dull. EGGS, 14c.@15c. SUGAR firm at 12c.@15½c. for raw, and 17½c.@18c. for refined. COFFEE firm and in good demand. GOLD, 138½ buying. Money unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR in good demand at an advance to 9c.@25c. WHEAT neglected and almost nominal; No. 2 in favorite houses, $2 10@$2 12. CORN dull at a decline of ½c.@¾c.; sales at 84c.@85c. for No. 1 and 81c.@82c. for No. 2, closing at 84½c. for No. 2. OATS more active and firm, at an advance of 1c.; sales at 58½c. for No. 2. RYE firm at an advance of 5c.@6c.; sales at $1 13@$1 18 for No. 1. BARLEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS firm and active. MESS PORK, $22@$22 50. LARD 12½c.@12¾c. CATTLE inactive at $7 50@$8 for good to choice shipping. LIVE HOGS moderately active at an advance of 10c.@12½c.; sales at $6 25@$6 37½ for Extra to Smooth. SHEEP dull at $4 25@$4 75 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 169,000 do. Corn, 14,000 do. Oats, 1,8 0 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 177,000 do. Corn, 2,100 do. Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR—There is an active demand, which exceeds the supply; sales 1,700 bbls. at $13 for No. 1 Spring; $13 @$13 50 for Red Winter; $14 for White, and $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 5,000 bushels Amber Iowa at $2 50. CORN unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 95c., and 3,000 bushels No. 1 do. at 98c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in good demand: Shorts, $20@$25; Shipstuffs, $26@$30 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 8c.@12c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 152,650 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Corn, 120,400 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT nominal; $2 50 for Milwaukee Club. CORN dull; sales 14,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee at 92c.; 1,500 bushels old No. 1 mixed Western at 93c.; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c.@90½c., to arrive, closing weak. OATS—Sales in a retail way only at 70c. for Western. RYE—Market nearly bare; sales 600 bushels at $1 10. Western BARLEY unchanged. MESS PORK about 25c. better. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES unchanged. RECEIPTS are as follows: 1,800 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS were 118,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 110,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye. FREIGHTS are weak; 12c. on Corn to New-York is asked.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 13.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR—high grades are firm; low grades are quiet; Double Extra $10 50@$13 25; choice, $14@$14 75. WHEAT declining; good Spring $1 65; good to prime new $2 10@$2 15½; choice, $2 20@$2 25; fancy, $2 30. CORN—active for prime and choice, but low grades are dull; sales at 85c. @$1 02. OATS firm at 80c.@84c. PROVISIONS firmer; MESS PORK, $22 75@$23 25. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18½c.@19c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 13.

COTTON—Sales 1,050 bales low Middlings at 22½c. @23½c.; receipts, 476 bales, exports, 4,308 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $11; choice Extra, $18. CORN quiet but firm; Mixed and Yellow, $1 25; White, $1 35. OATS firm at 87½c. PORK firm at $24 75. LARD quiet at 12½c.@13½c. Gold, 139¼. Sterling Exchange, $1 50@$1 53½. New-York Sight, ⅛ @¼ premium.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR firm; City Doubles, $11 50@$12; Country do., $10 50@$10 75; Extras, $10@$10 50. WHEAT firm at $2 35 for No. 1, $2 25 for No. 2, $1 95 for No. 3, and $1 35 for Rejected. OATS firm at 69c. for No 1, and 61c.@62c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 84c.@85c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 13.

TOBACCO—Sales 177 hhds.; Lugs, $3 25@$5 25; Common to Medium leaf $5 75@$6 75. FLOUR—Fine to choice new $14; Superfine old $7 50. WHEAT—New $1 75 @$2. CORN—Shelled $1, delivered. OATS in bulk 85c. MESS PORK $23. BACON—Shoulders 10¾c., packed; Clear Sides 14¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS 19c. LARD 11¾c. WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 13.

COTTON, 23c.@23½c.; receipts 25 bales; exports, 81 bales. CORN—Prime White, $1 17@$1 18. OATS, 87½c.@90c. Superfine FLOUR, $7 50@$8. PORK, $24 50 @$25. BACON—Clear Sides, 14½c. LARD, 14c.@ 14¼c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, July 13.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull; sales of Amber at $2 75. CORN dull and nominal, 88c.@89c. for No. 1. OATS, 70c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 13.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 50c. RESIN steady at $2 65@$5 75. CORN firm at $1 33@$1 35.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 13.

Market dull for COTTON; sales 74 bales; Middling, 22½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 13.

COTTON nominal; sales 7 bales; Middling, 25c.; receipts 97 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, July 13.

COTTON in fair demand; sales 236 bales; Middling, 23c.; receipts, 271 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Thousands of dollars are lost every year by meat and vegetables spoiling. The remedy for this is to buy the Zero Refrigerator, for sale by ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 14.—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg.*—Mr. and Mrs. James Ensinger, Adeline and T. A. Sprenger, Elizabeth Sprenger, Edmund Salboys, S. Lewin, S. Bachman, R. Raynor, M. Hart and children; H. Mendelsohn, J. Terry, H. Harris, W. Lowitsch, H. Keilberg, T. J. Dickinson, G. French, H. Heymann, Jacob Kunkel, C. Neidlinger, F. Walther, Bernhard Greene, Regina Essinger, Burchard Freund, A. Eckstein, Maria Thiery and three children, Benjamin Isaacsen, J. Holtz, Carl Hein, August Korn, Aron Stern, wife and child; Johann Stroheim, Doris Bergmann, Maria Hasper and three children, Johann Heilbronn, C. Hergeroth, Johann Kostmeter, M. Mayer, Auguste Schwetzke and child, George Fulling, Albert Hasemann and wife, Wallace Lesser, Margaret Gross, Betty Wirschberg and child, Lorenz Gerber, Doris Rudolf and Theodore Lena.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Gen. H. C. Wayne, C. H. Pulsticker, S. D. Haines, D. H. Rice, Miss Ella Miller, Miss Lucy Ansley, Miss Lou. Ansley, J. R. Troupe, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. Lichtingale, Chas. E. Dexter, wife and two children, Miss Butler, Miss Jones and maid, S. F. Tilley, W. H. Howieson, A. Noble, Mr. Zarkowsky, C. Schrader, Julius Smith, Capt. Avery, Jesse Reynolds, Miss Ella Bradbury, I. J. J. Smith, J. S. F. Lencaster, Father Vickiow, J. K. Jennings and son, W. D. Harrington and wife, Graham Carpenter, R. D. Smythe, J. Richardson, C. H. Lewis, wife and two children, Mrs. E. Ufford, Mrs. Hesseltine and servant, W. Sims, Francis Fountain, C. L. Langdon, A. H. Tyler, Mrs. C. W. Lane and three children, J. P. Buckalew, A. W. Tenney, Mrs. M. Crady, Miss M. Severance, Miss M. Harris, Miss H. E. Folsom, Mrs. W. Davis and child, Capt. T. Stone, wife and child, W. R. Pyfrom, R. Groh, Thos. Quin, Mrs. F. L. Villipigue, Mrs. Strain, J. A. Pugh, Geo. T. Rogers, W. A. Hall, Miss Julia Rogers, Mrs. Barnes, S. Fanelly, Miss Hora Keene, Mrs. J. M. Christie, Mrs. S. J. Warren and child, Mrs. J. M. Jennings, Mrs. E. P. Brown and child, Mrs. D. B. Keyes and child, W. T. Jones, H. Bell Knapp, Miss C. R. Bent, S. A. Knapp and servant, W. H. Turner, John Wylie, C. E. Hunt, T. S. Dunbar, W. T. Gibson, A. E. Turner, Mr. Day, W. Harrison, W. M. Gibson, F. Pace, W. S. Dillon, P. Noon, J. T. Wilkinson, C. Newton, B. F. Kohn, J. Cohen, Simon Levi, Henry Higgins, Mr. Pickenett, J. T. Evans, D. Patterson, M. S. Carmichael, J. Wallaston, and twenty in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets...... 7 30 | Moon sets... 3 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 29 | Gov. Island. 7 18 | Hell Gate... 8 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 12, 5:30 A. M., 40 miles north of Cape Romain, exchanged signals with steamship Virgo, bound for Savannah; 4:30 P. M., 15 miles south of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Emily B. Souder, hence for Charleston; 13th, 2 A. M., 10 miles north Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah; 10:15 A. M., lat. 36 45 N., lon. 74 45 W., exchanged signals with ship Ella Norton, bound for New-York.

Steamship Germania, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg June 30, and Southampton July 3, with mdse. and 424 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arr. at Sandy Hook at 1 A. M. 14th. July 3, at 5 P. M., off Portland, passed Brem. steamship America, bound E.; 4th, lat. 49 21, lon. 8 10, passed ship E. W. Stetson, bound E.

Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston via Key West 8 ds., with cotton and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans 7th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans 6th inst., and S. W. Pass 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Hartson.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to Smith & Brown.

Steam frigate Semaramis, (Fr.,) Maudet, Rochefort via Fayal 27 ds. The S. will accompany from this port to France one of the iron-clads recently purchased by the French Government.

Ship King Philip, (of Boston,) Bickford, San Francisco Feb. 24, with mdse. to J. O. Baker. Passed Cape Horn May 1. Robert Gilbert, of Sweden, a seaman, fell from the mizzentopsail-yard on deck and was instantly killed.

Ship Alicia, (of Richmond, Me.,) Stuart, Liverpool 14 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Neversink, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Weeks, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Arthur Kinsman, (of Portland,) Means, Cow Bay, 17 days, with coal to H. J. DeWolf & Co.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Johnson, Cow Bay, 14 days, with coal to H. J. DeWolf & Co.

Brig T. H. Haviland, (of Aricat, Leblanc,) Cow Bay, 15 ds., with coal, to B. B. Small & Co.

Brig Aspen, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Forbes, Bridgeport, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig A. L. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kaye, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Laura, Roche, Remedios 9 ds., with molasses to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig G. W. Chase, Deming, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Baxter & Merrill.

Brig Crimea, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Riverside, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Bridgeport, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to F. H. Gibbon.

Brig C. B. Allen, Dill, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Brig Charles Heath, Wyman, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara 22 ds., with molasses to E. Rowe & Son.

Schr. Melita, of Arichat, Fougere, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Evans, Tampia, via Key West, 14 ds., with cedar to master. Had light winds and calms all the passage.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Kelly, New-Haven, for Jacksonville.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Hartford.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Chief, Champlin, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Tryall, Saule, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Georgia, ———, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. F. Brthemus, Coffin, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. A. Jayne, Jayne, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Barlow, Taunton.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Harison, Newman, ———.

Schr. A. Weld, Hutchins, Norwich.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Newport.

Schr. J. H. Caunce, Billins, Sag Harbor.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Portland.

Schr. New Globe, Bray, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14.—Arr. ship Vigilante, from Liverpool; bark Sastrene, Goldsburgh.

July 14.—Arr. steamer Wm. Harrison, New-York; brigs Times, Bessau; Protege, Matanzas; bark Yuba, Gottenburg; she reports June 11, lat. 49 35, lon. 30, fell in with Br. bark Beta, from Cardiff for Quebec, in a sinking condition, and took all hands off; on the 13th, spoke the Br. bark Blanch V., from Halifax for Havre, and put on board of her all the survivors of the Beta.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Arr. steamers Sea Gull, Baltimore; E. B. Souder, New-York; schrs. Vapor, Alexandria; Pendleton, New-York; Jonas Smith, do. Sld. steamer Everman, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—Sld. steamer McClellan, Norfolk, for Boston; brig Lark, Baltimore, for Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Arr. barks Barlow, London; Desiah, Turks Island; brigs Ida C. Bogart, Nevassa; G. H. Rich, Trinidad; L. M. Merrett, Sagua; C. V. Williams, Trinidad; Winfield, Sagua.

WILMINGTON, July 13.—Arr. steamer Pioneer, New-York. Sld. steamer Fairbanks, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER.—As the steamer Glaucus, of the Boston outside line, was going up the North River last night, (Sunday,) about 10:30 o'clock, and when off Castle Garden, she ran into the schr. Everglade, of and for Boston, from Rondout, coal-laden, striking her on the port side amidships, causing the schooner to sink almost immediately. All hands were saved. The steamer sustained little or no damage.

Spoken, &c.

Salamanca—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Jamaica, 104 days out, June 19, lat. 7 55, lon. 41 47.

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Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
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Tea plates per dozen	1 50
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No 429, July 13, 1867.
63, 35, 12, 55, 14, 28, 6, 23, 42, 60, 10, 59, 58.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 430, July 13, 1867.
58, 61, 40, 51, 46, 19, 64, 15, 11, 50, 56, 71, 66.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 353, July 13, 1867.
48, 17, 53, 24, 11, 6, 37, 49, 58, 77, 69, 34, 65.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 354, July 13, 1867.
38, 22, 43, 42, 78, 54, 26, 18, 60, 49, 31, 75, 63.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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